National Park Service's
Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program
Mid-Atlantic Region Archeological Survey Plan

DRAFT
July 10, 1995

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The review period is 60 days. Comments on the draft are due September 15, 1995. Please send comments to:

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Acknowledgements

My thanks go out to many people who provided the assistance without which this plan could not have been written. Dr. David Orr, Chief of the Division of Archeology and Historic Architecture at Valley Forge National Historical Park initially hired me to work on this program through a school internship and guided this project through completion. Dr. Hooshang Amirahmadi, Chairman of the Department of Urban Planning and Policy Development at Rutgers University, supervised my internship. Assistance was also provided by numerous people within the National Park Service. Brooke Blades (former Archeologist, MARO), Allen Cooper (Regional Archeologist, MARO), and Julia Steele (Archeologist, VAFO) provided data and read drafts of the various sections. Dr. Clifford Tobias, Regional Historian, provided access to the Region's Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and readily shared his knowledge about the historic resources of the park. Numerous park cultural resource specialists provided both data and ideas for surveys in their individual parks. Jill Halchin (Archeologist, GETT) provided a great deal of information about the ongoing survey at Gettysburg National Military Park.

Superintendent Denny Beach of Valley Forge National Historical Park is to be thanked for letting me use park facilities during the period when this project was being done by the Division of Park Historic Preservation, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. He also made the transition when the programs and personnel were transferred to Valley Forge National Historical Park a painless one.

John Hennessy
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
June 1995

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Management Summary

This plan was begun in June 1993 with the hope that a comprehensive program to survey the park's of the Mid-Atlantic Region could be developed. This document fulfills those requirements. From the beginning, the emphasis of the project was to provide basic archeological site documentation early in the SAIP program, and schedule larger, more costly projects, such as full surveys, in the future. The SAIP program is designed to be directed by research. This is in respose to the past 15 to 20 years where the park archeology program has been driven be complience projects. SAIP gives us the opportunity to examine research questions which are important to archeologists working within the region and to locate sites within our parks. Based on the recent surveys at both Valley Forge National Historical Park and Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, there are many sites to be discovered in our parks. Almost 50 percent of the 1,900 known sites in the region are present in these two parks and the majority of these were located through archeological surveys undertaken by the Mid-Atlantic Region.

It is clear from the research undertaken to produce this document that it will take a long time, perhaps 50 years, to comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This assumes steady and continual funding. The best we can do in the meantime is to provide each park with an *Archeological Overview and Assessment* which can provide the Park Manager with information regarding the Park's archeological resources.

As a result of years of limited funding and a focus on Section 106 complience, the Region has many deficiencies regarding archeological survey. No park in the Region has an approved *Archeological Overview and Assessment*; most parks do not have one at all. A number of overviews relating to specific historic themes have been planned for the future. At some point in time, there will be an *Archeological Overview and Assessment* which covers all archeological sites relating to the Civil War. A goal of this project is to schedule a number of *Archeological Overview and Assessments* each year.

Very few *Archeological Identification Studies* were done over the years; the surveys at Shenandoah National Park, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Valley Forge National Historical Park, New River Gorge National River, and Colonial National Historical Park are the best examples of successful Phase I surveys. The survey of Assateague Island National Seashore focused on five historic sites on the barrier island. It must be realized that all sites identified during the initial survey must be evaluated for National Register significance.

No parks have current *Archeological Evaluation Studies*. It was not a priority of the Mid-Atlantic Region to do Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) on archeological sites. Ten archeological sites were listed on the National Register as part of the Shenandoah National Park survey. The only DOE done in the Region (at the Pardee site) was done by the Denver Service Center. *Archeological Evaluation Studies* will be done after *Archeological Identification Studies* for certain projects listed in this document (see Survey, Full Program in the list of SAIP projects).

Archeological Base Maps which are park-wide are only available for a limited number of parks (Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, and Gettysburg National Military Park). Some of these maps, such as Appomattox Court House's map which is dated 1962, are extremely old. With the advent of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), park-wide base maps are easy to update as surveys are completed. Our goal is to produce park-

wide *Archeological Base Maps* at the time the *Archeological Overview and Assessment* is prepared.

Surveys for maritime resources are being developed in consultation with the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit (SCRU). A rapid assessment will take place in FY1995. The goal of this project is to quickly examine a number of parks to determine if surveys for submerged resources are necessary. In FY1996-FY1997, a survey for maritime resources (both submerged and terrestrial) is scheduled at Assateague Island National Seashore. Additional surveys will be planned in the future, if a need is determined by the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit (SCRU).

List of SAIP Projects (53 projects)

Archeological Overview and Assessment only (19)

- Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)
- Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)
- Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)
- Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
- Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
- Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)
- Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
- Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)
- Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
- Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)
- Independence National Historical Park (INDE) (with Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAP) and Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO))
- Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)
- New River Gorge National River (NERI)
- Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
- Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)
- Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)
- Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)
- Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

Archeological Base Map only (1)

- Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)

Historical Context-based Archeological Overview and Assessments (16)

- Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites (COLO, DEWA, FRHI, GEWA, PETE, UPDE)
- Overview and Assessment of English Settlement of Virginia (COLO, FRSP, PETE, GEWA)
- Overview and Assessment of English/Dutch Settlement of New Jersey and Pennsylvania (DEWA, HOFU, INDE, VAFO)
- Overview and Assessment of French and Indian War Sites (DEWA, FONE, UPDE)
- Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites (COLO, FOMC, HOFU; INDE, PETE, THST, UPDE, VAFO)
- Overview and Assessment of War of 1812 Sites (ASIS, COLO, FOMC)
- Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites (APCO, COLO, FOMC, FRSP, GETT, HOFU, RICH, PETE, UPDE)
- Overview and Assessment of World War I Sites (FOMC, PETE)

Overview and Assessment of the Great Depression and the New Deal (SHEN, FONE, HOFU, PETE)
Overview and Assessment of World War II Sites (ASIS, COLO, NERI, SHEN)
Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites (ALPO, DEWA, FONE, FRSP, FRHI, HOFU, NERI, VAFO)
Overview and Assessment of Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi (ALPO, BOWA, FONE, HAMP, PETE)
Overview and Assessment of Ships, Boats, Lighthouses and Other Structures (ASIS, COLO, PETE)
Overview and Assessment of Railroad Resources (ALPO, NERI, PETE, STEA, VAFO)
Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Sites (BOWA, COLO, FRSP, HAMP, PETE, RICH, THST, GEWA)
Overview and Assessment of Rural Mountain Settlement (BLUE, GARI, NERI, SHEN)

Survey, Full Program (15)

Colonial National Historical Park (Jamestown)
Colonial National Historical Park (Yorktown)
Colonial National Historical Park (Colonial Parkway)
Colonial National Historical Park (Swan's Point and Green Springs)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (Prehistoric)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
Gettysburg National Military Park (includes Eisenhower National Historic Site)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site
New River Gorge National River (Coal Company Towns)
Shenandoah National Park (Rural Mountain Settlement)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Petersburg National Battlefield
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (Park-owned land)

Multi-park Surveys (2)

Survey of Canals (UPDE, VAFO)
Survey of Historic Resources (DEWA, UPDE)

Submerged Resources (1)

Survey of Maritime Resources (ASIS)

Introduction to the Plan

The Mid-Atlantic Region's Systemwide Archeological Survey Plan was prepared prior to the reorganization of the National Park Service. This document describes the area now referred to as the Allegheny Cluster and the Chesapeake Cluster. Since these clusters are part of the newly created Northeast Region (see Figure A-1), it is hoped that a survey plan for the New England Cluster will be added to this plan to create a plan for the entire Northeast Region. This would create a much stronger plan for archeological survey since it would allow for more comprehensive historic-context based overviews and assessments. One possible example would be an Archeological Overview and Assessment for the American Revolution which would discuss sites such as Valley Forge NHP and Morristown NHP.

Since it is not known at this time how the funding for SAIP will be allocated, it is not clear if the methodology for prioritizing the projects needs to be broken down by cluster. If this is the case, this minor revision could be added in the future.

The parks of the new Allegheny Cluster include the western Pennsylvania parks and the West Virginia parks which were previously part of the Mid-Atlantic Region. Out of the areas in this cluster, the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission is not eligible for SAIP funding. Table A-1 contains a list of the parks in the Allegheny Cluster which can be considered for SAIP funding.

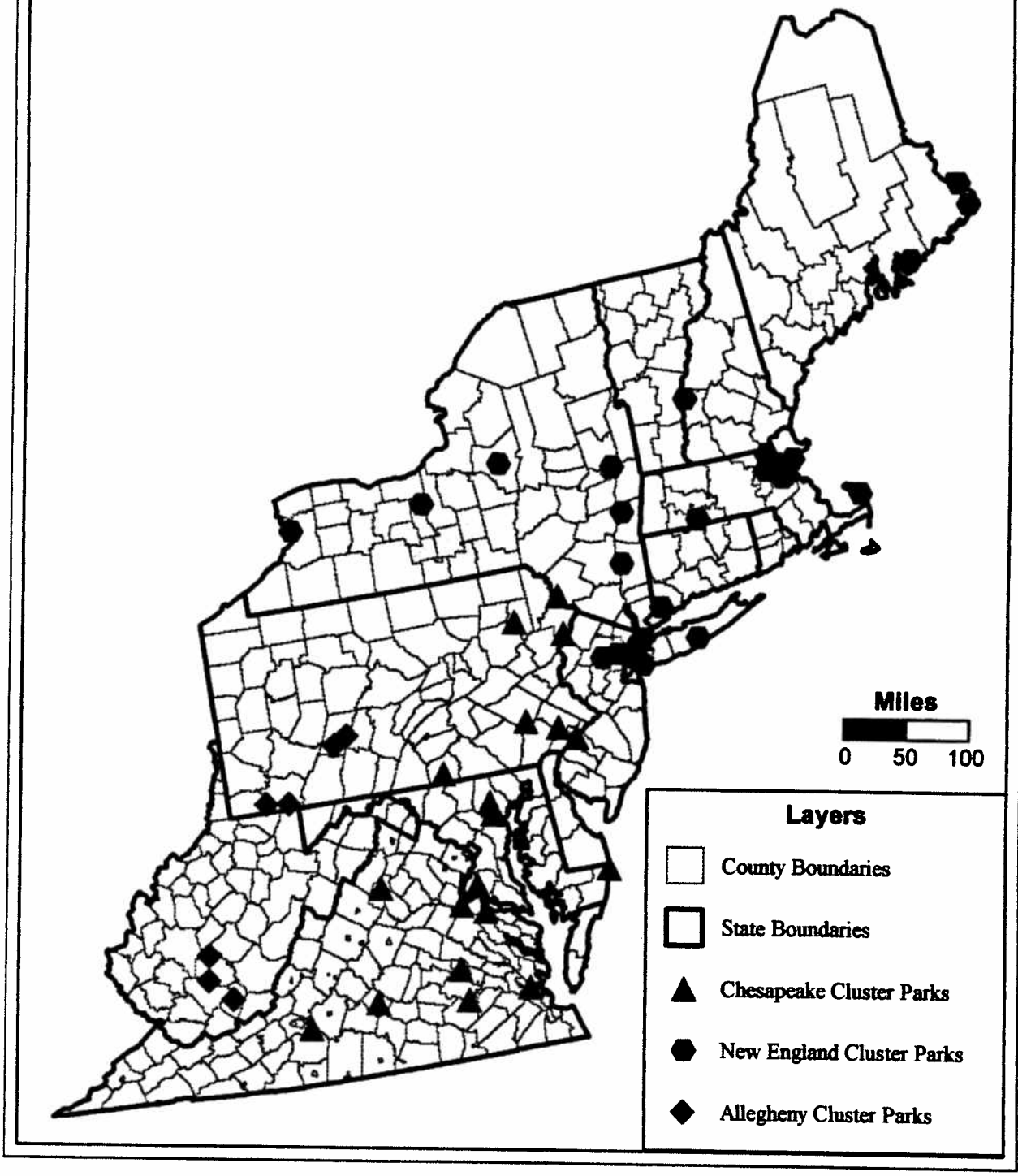
Table A-1

Parks of the Allegheny Cluster

State	Park
Pennsylvania	Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO) Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE) Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI) Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)
West Virginia	Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE) Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI) New River Gorge National River (NERI)

National Park Service

Northeast Region



The Chesapeake Cluster contains 28 areas which were presently part of the Mid-Atlantic Region, however only 23 of these are eligible for SAIP funding. Five affiliated areas are present within the cluster, however these are exempted from SAIP funding (with the exception of Jamestown Island NHS). Table A-2 contains a list of parks in the Chesapeake Cluster.

Table A-2

Parks of the Chesapeake Cluster

State	Park
Maryland	Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS) Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC) Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP) Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)
Pennsylvania	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA) Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAP) Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE) Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT) Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU) Independence National Historical Park (INDE) Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA) Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO) Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE) Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)
Virginia	Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO) Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA) Colonial National Historical Park (COLO) Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP) George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA) Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW) Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE) Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH) Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)

Chapter 1

Overview of the Mid-Atlantic Region

Introduction

The Mid-Atlantic Region is one of the most diverse regions of the National Park Service. Types of human occupation in the various areas of the Region range from coastal adaptations on barrier islands such as Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS) to high altitude adaptations in the Blue Ridge Mountains at Shenandoah National Park (SHEN). The Region's cultural history dates from the Prehistoric period (including Paleo-Indian) to the Historic period (including 20th century settlement in the Blue Ridge).

Geography

The parks of the Mid-Atlantic Region are located in six states (Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia). Delaware is within the Region, however no units of the National Park Service are located in the state.

The population density of the region ranges from high-density urban (Philadelphia, Richmond, and Petersburg) to low density rural (such as Appomattox Court House). The Mid-Atlantic Region contains a wide range of community types and therefore is hard to characterize. Table 1-1 contains a list of the metropolitan areas and their population.

Metropolitan Areas will be defined following the criteria of the Bureau of the Census (1993). The Bureau of the Census (1993:A-8) states:

> The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

Population size is one characteristic used to define a metropolitan area. Metropolitan areas with populations greater than one million can be broken down into a Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (Bureau of the Census 1993:A-9). The Bureau of the Census (1993:A-8) states:

> Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England).

The definition of urban by the Bureau of the Census (1993:A-11) is "all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas." This is quite inclusive and includes many areas which would not normally be considered to be urban. Rural is defined as all areas not classified as urban (Bureau of the Census 1993:A-11).

Table 1-1

Metropolitan Areas in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Metropolitan Area	Population 1970	Population 1980	Population 1990	Projected 2000
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	3,872,006	3,682,450	3,728,909	3,661,156
Baltimore, MD MSA	2,089,438	2,199,497	2,382,172	2,543,835
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	2,347,611	2,218,870	2,056,705	1,925,154
Washington, D.C. MSA	1,337,815	1,466,305	1,789,029	2,071,819
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	1,023,598	1,160,311	1,396,107	1,631,197
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	676,351	761,311	865,640	979,322
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA PMSA	696,078	728,796	734,175	754,139
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	594,381	635,481	686,688	738,096
York, PA MSA	329,540	381,255	417,848	470,687
Orange County, NY PMSA	221,657	259,603	307,647	362,448
Charleston, WV MSA	257,140	269,595	250,454	247,629
Johnstown, PA MSA	262,822	264,506	241,247	231,413
Charlottesville, VA MSA	89,529	113,568	131,107	158,832

Source for 1970, 1980, and 1990 population figures: Bureau of the Census 1993.
Projected population figures for the year 2000 are based on an exponential formula.

To compensate for the inclusive nature of the Census Bureau's definition of urban, the term "Urbanized Area" is used. The Bureau of the Census (1993:A-12) states:

> The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing units in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons.

Table 1-2 contains a list of twelve parks which are present in urbanized areas as defined by the Bureau of the Census. Sixteen parks which are located in rural areas are listed in Table 1-3.

High density suburban areas, referred to as "Edge Cities" by Garreau (1991), are present around Valley Forge. The movement of corporations, particularly those which focus on telecommunications, financial services, or microelectronics, from the center city to the fringe area and the construction of retail places (malls) has created a new form of settlement referred to by Garreau (1991) as an "edge city" and by Soja (1992) as "exopolis."

Joel Garreau (1991) defines edge cities based on five criteria. An edge city has more than five million square feet of office space which in some cases is larger than the amount found in Memphis or Minneapolis (Garreau 1991:6). It also has more than 600,000 square feet of retail space (Garreau 1991:7). More people commute to the area than live there (Garreau 1991:7). It is seen by the users as a place with everything (jobs, shopping, entertainment) (Garreau 1991:7). Its history is fairly recent (most are less than 30 years old) (Garreau 1991:7).

Table 1-2

Parks in Urbanized Areas

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)
Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

Table 1-3

Parks in Rural Areas

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)

Edge cities are hard to define in space because they do not follow traditional community patterns. In some cases, they are the regions which had been previously described as the suburbs prior to the relocation of jobs. In other cases, edge cities are newly planned developments. Edge cities are efficient because unemployment tends to be low and people live closer to edge cities than the center city (Garreau 1991:8). Garreau (1991:8) sees edge city as "America's urban future."

To judge the effect of population growth on the National Park Service's cultural resources, it is necessary to examine the known growth for the ten year period from 1980 to 1990 and then to project growth for the next ten year period, 1990 to 2000. The population projection was done using an exponential formula which calculates a rate of change based on past population growth (See Brail 1987:65-70). Population growth for metropolitan areas within the region are presented in Table 1-4.

While the growth in the areas around Washington, D.C. and Norfolk will not directly affect our parks, it will lead to an increase in visitors (especially school groups) and construction/development projects might be necessary to provide facilities for groups seeking to use our parks.

When this pattern is examined on the county level (Table 1-5), the same pattern holds true. James City County, Virginia, Charles County, Maryland, and Monroe County, Pennsylvania were growth areas during the 1980s and will continue to be during the 1990s. Provisions must be made to ensure that parks located within areas of projected growth are surveyed so development can be directed to non-sensitive areas.

Table 1-4

Metropolitan Areas in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Percent Population Change

Metropolitan Area	1980-1990	Projected 1990-2000
Washington, D.C. MSA (THST)	22.01	15.81
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA (COLO)	20.32	16.84
Orange County, NY PMSA (UPDE)	18.51	17.81
Charlottesville, VA MSA (SHEN)	15.44	21.15
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA (RICH, PETE)	13.70	13.13
York, PA MSA (GETT, EISE)	9.60	12.65
Baltimore, MD MSA (HAMP, FOMC)	8.31	6.79
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA (DEWA)	8.06	7.49
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA (INDE, VAFO)	1.26	-1.82
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA PMSA (STEA)	0.74	2.72
Charleston, WV MSA (no parks present)	-7.10	-1.13
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA (FRHI, FONE)	-7.31	-6.40
Johnstown, PA MSA (JOFL, ALPO)	-8.79	-4.08

Source: Bureau of the Census 1993.
Projected growth is based on an exponential formula for estimating population growth.

Table 1-5

Selected Counties in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Percent Population Change

County	1980-1990	Projected 1990-2000
James City County, VA (COLO)	53.14	40.32
Charles County, MD (THST)	39.04	45.81
Monroe County, PA (DEWA)	37.89	45.35
Greene County, VA (SHEN)	35.04	40.17
Albemarle County, VA (SHEN)	21.97	34.81
York County, VA (COLO)	19.62	13.21
Chester County, PA (VAFO, HOFU)	18.86	16.44
Adams County, PA (GETT, EISE)	14.72	17.28
Baltimore County, MD (HAMP)	5.57	5.62
Montgomery County, PA (VAFO)	5.40	4.25
Dinwiddie County, VA (PETE)	-7.26	-8.51
Fayette County, PA (FRHI, FONE)	-8.82	-2.88
Cambria County, PA (JOFL, ALPO)	-11.04	-6.46

Source: Bureau of the Census 1993.
Projected growth is based on an exponential formula for estimating population growth.

Hydrology

The Mid-Atlantic Region is well drained (Figure 1-1). The major drainages are the Appomattox River, the Chesapeake Bay, the Delaware River, the Gauley River, the James River, the Monongahela River, the New River, the Patuxet River, the Potomac River, the Rappahannock River, the Susquehanna River, and the York River. Some of these rivers, especially those portions in the Inner Coastal Plain, are tidal and saline.

The importance of these rivers for industrial development, especially in those locations on the fall line, can not be underestimated. The changes in elevation at the fall line allowed for water to be harnessed for industrial activities. Mills (paper, textile, etc.) flourished in these locations because they could take advantage of water power.

Ecology

The forest cover of the Mid-Atlantic Region is the Eastern Deciduous Forest Formation. Of the nine climax or stable types defined by Braun (1950), five are present in the Region (Robichaud and Buell 1983:260, Map redrawn from Braun 1950). All of these forest types prefer a humid mesothermal climate (Waggoner 1975:10 from Trewartha 1954).

The Oak-Pine forest region covers the coastal plain province south to the James River in Virginia (Waggoner 1975:1). These are secondary forests which contain mostly pine (Braun 1950). The fall line is the western boundary of the Oak-Pine forest in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey (Waggoner 1975:4).

The Oak-Chestnut forest region covers the area west of the Coastal Plain province within the Piedmont. Due to the die-off of Chestnut trees in this region, the U.S. Forest Service (Lull 1968) has changed the description to Oak-Yellow Poplar region (Robichaud and Buell 1983:261-262). For this report, Oak-Chestnut forest region will be used since it describes the historic forest community in the region.

The Mixed Mesophytic forest region and the Western Mesophytic region describes a region with a mixture of trees (Robichaud and Buell 1983:261). It extends from the ridge of the Allegheny and Cumberland mountains west to the Mississippi (Robichaud and Buell 1983:261).

The Hemlock-White Pine-Northern Hardwoods forest region is present in the northern Pennsylvania, most of New York State, and in parts of Sussex County, New Jersey. This is the region defined by the U.S. Forest Service, and is more extensive than the region defined by Braun.

Geology

The Mid-Atlantic Region contains a number of physiographic regions. Almost every physiographic type present east of the Mississippi River is present in the Mid-Atlantic Region (Figure 1-2). The Appalachians are located in the Region, and this term refers to the Appalachian Plateaus, Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge and Piedmont (Harris and Kiver 1985:357). Table 1-6 contains a breakdown of the Region's parks by physiographic region.

The Coastal Plain Province is present along the Atlantic Ocean. The regions which are contained within the Coastal Plain Province include the Delmarva peninsula and the Virginia peninsula. The western edge of the Coastal Plain Province is the fall line. The fall line was quite important for historic settlement. The 1646 treaty of submission with the Powhatan used the fall line to define the area of abandonment between the James and Pamunkey Rivers (Binford 1991:154). This led to the establishments of forts along the falls on the James, Pamunkey, and Appomattox Rivers (Binford 1991:155). Thornbury (1965:92) states:

> The Fall Line with its associated waterfalls and rapids necessitated a break in transportation in colonial days, when much traffic was by boat, and as a consequence numerous cities developed at or near the contact of the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Plateau, but usually on the Coastal Plain. Examples of such Fall Line cities are New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, and Macon. Large cities are notably lacking in the Piedmont, the only one of importance being Atlanta, Georgia.

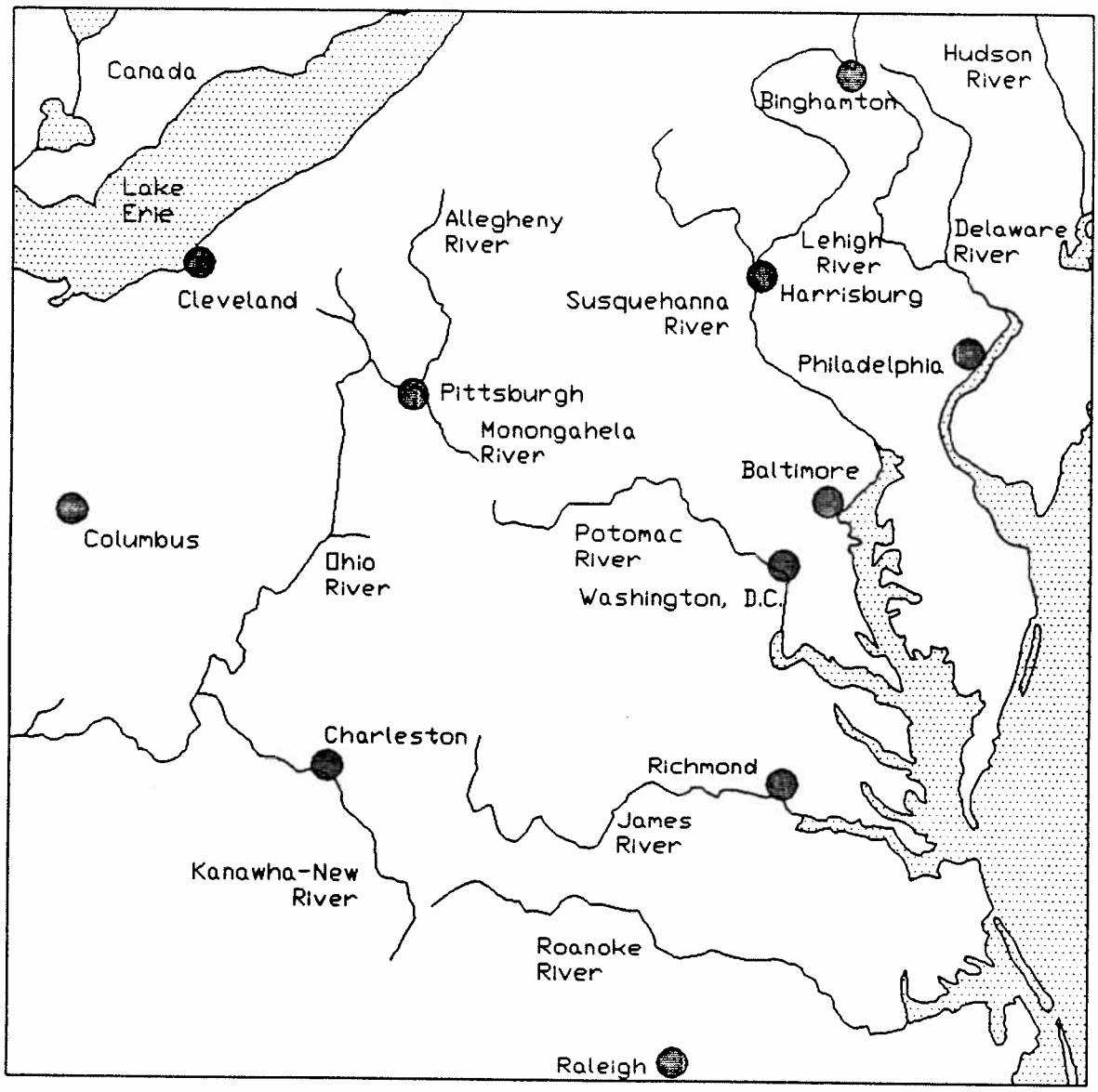


Figure 1-1 Major drainages in the Mid-Atlantic Region

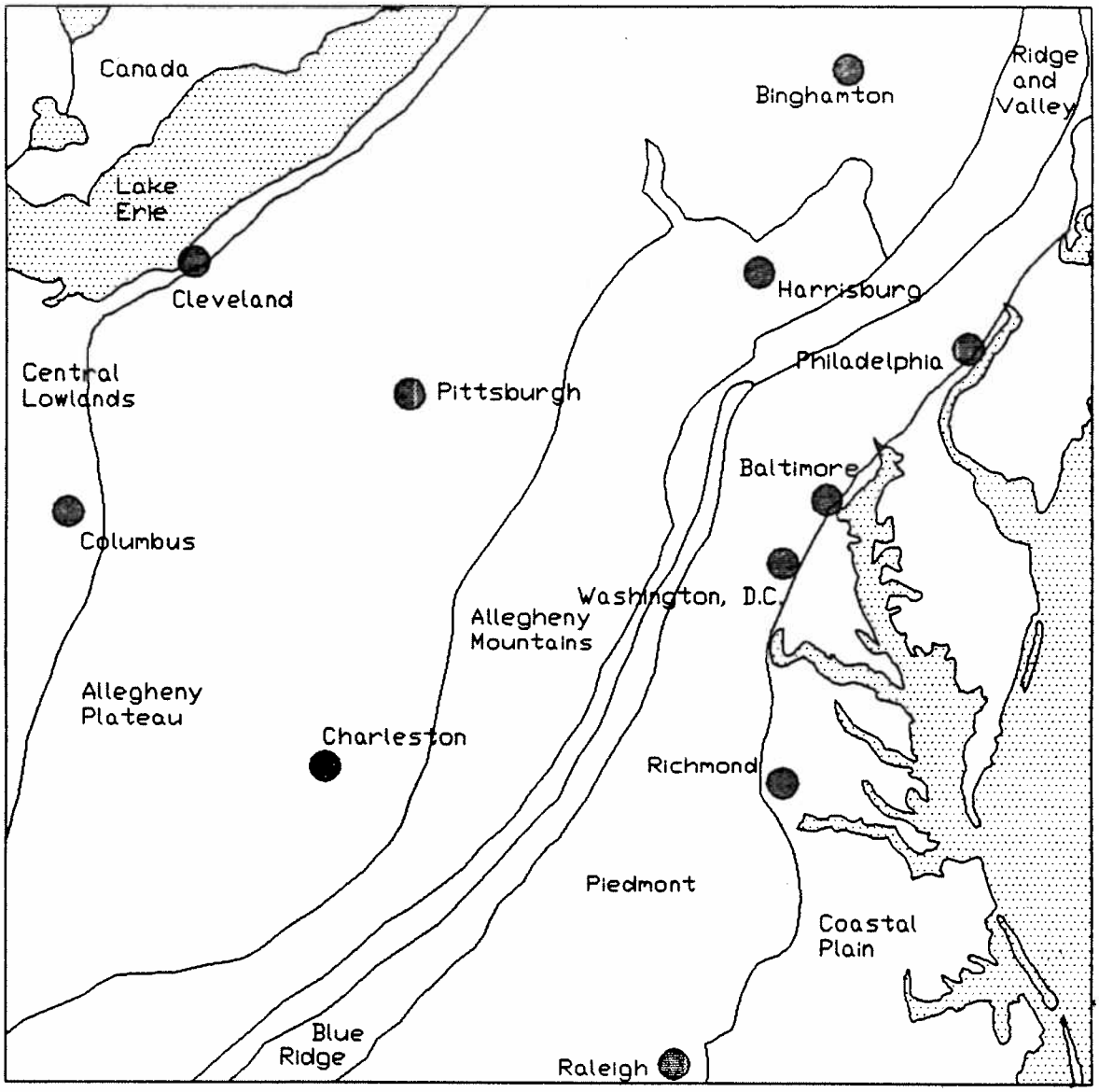


Figure 1-2 Physiographic Regions present within the Mid-Atlantic showing major cities.

The Piedmont Province follows west of the fall line. This region is defined by the hard rocks present in the Piedmont as opposed to "the weaker, easily eroded rocks of the Coastal Plain" (Harris and Kiver 1985:357). The boundaries of the Piedmont are the fall line to the east and the Blue Ridge to the west with the exception of the area between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rivers where "the Piedmont Lowland section and the Ridge and Valley province border each other" (Thornbury 1965:92). Parks within the Piedmont Province include portions of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Table 1-6

Parks by Physiographic Region

Coastal Plain
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)
Piedmont
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)
Independence National Historic Site (INDE)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Monument (THKO)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)
Ridge & Valley
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)
Blue Ridge
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)
Allegheny Mountains
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)
Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)
Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)

Table 1-6

Parks by Physiographic Region

Allegheny Plateau
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)

The Ridge and Valley Province "may be thought of as an assemblage of valleys or valley low lands surmounted by narrow, linear, often even-topped ridges" (Thornbury 1965:109). The middle section of this province has a north boundary on the Delaware River and a south boundary on the New River and Tennessee River (Thornbury 1965:115). West of Shenandoah National Park, the Ridge and Valley Province is "split longitudinally by 50-mile-long Massanutten Mountain" (Thornbury 1965:109).

The Blue Ridge Province includes the area of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Harris and Kiver (1985:362, emphasis original) state "The term Blue Ridge was first used in the northern section where it is a single prominent ridge, in places flanked by lower ridges." Shenandoah National Park is found in the Blue Ridge Province.

The Appalachian Plateau Province is found west of the Ridge and Valley. The section of the Appalachian Plateau Province adjacent to New River Gorge National River is an unglaciated Allegheny plateau. The New River flows west from the Ridge and Valley to the Appalachian Plateau (Thornbury 1965:106). Thornbury (1965:106) states:

> For the remaining distance to the Ridge and Valley province New River flows an entrenched meandering course with an average gradient of 8.5 feet per mile. The river then flows 115 miles across the Ridge and Valley province to cover a straight line distance of 40 miles. It then enters the Appalachian Plateau, across which it has developed one of the deepest gorges in eastern North America.

Summary

The Mid-Atlantic Region has a number of unique resources contained within an area easily reached by a majority of the nation's population. Six different physiographic regions are found in the Mid-Atlantic Region. The forest cover belongs to the Eastern Deciduous Forest Formation. A number of parks are located in some of the fastest growing metropolitan areas, and this affects our resources since park development is often in response to growths in visitor use.

Chapter 2

Parks of the Mid-Atlantic Region

Introduction

The Region consists of 35 park units covering 494,529.34 acres in six states.[1] The majority of the land (340,938.70 acres) is federal land. Non-federal public lands account for 40,370.90 acres. Privately owned land within park boundaries covers 113,219.74 acres.

Table 2-1 contains a list of park units by state.

Table 2-1

Park Units in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Maryland	Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS) Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC) Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP) Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)
New Jersey	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
New York	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)
Pennsylvania	Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO) Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA) Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL) Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE) Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE) Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI) Gettysburg National Cemetery (GETT) Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT) Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU) Independence National Historical Park (INDE) Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL) Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA) Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO) Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE) Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

1. This figure does not include the Appalachian National Scenic Trail or the Delaware National Scenic River. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail which is administered by the National Capital Region consists of 166,399.70 acres within the boundary of the Mid-Atlantic Region. The Delaware National Scenic River consists of 1,973.33 acres.

Virginia	Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO) Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS) Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA) Colonial National Historical Park (COLO) Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP) Fredericksburg National Cemetery (FRSP) George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA) Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE) Poplar Grove National Cemetery (PETE) Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH) Shenandoah National Park (SHEN) Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW) Yorktown National Cemetery (COLO)
West Virginia	Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE) Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI) New River Gorge National River (NERI)

The majority of the parks in the Region are not fully controlled by the National Park Service. Private inholdings, non-federal public land, and non-NPS federal land are present within the boundaries of 22 of the 34 park units. Table 2-2 contains a breakdown of park land ownership.

Due to the location of the Region's parks, there are virtually no accessibility problems in the majority of the parks. Shenandoah and New River Gorge are perhaps the only parks with remote areas which might require special transportation. Weather conditions might cause areas west and north of the Piedmont to be unsuitable for survey during the winter. Table 2-3 contains a summary of park accessibility.

Lands designated wilderness are present in Shenandoah National Park (SHEN). Approximately 78,720 acres (approximately 40 percent of all park land in Shenandoah National Park) have been included in this category.

Neighboring Government Landholdings

The majority of the Region's parks are surrounded by privately-owned land. Table 2-4 summarizes the ownership of federal and state lands bordering park boundaries.

Table 2-2

Land Ownership of Parks

All NPS Property - 11 parks

Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)
Fredericksburg National Cemetery (FRSP)
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)
Gettysburg National Cemetery (GETT)
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)
Poplar Grove National Cemetery (PETE)
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)
Yorktown National Cemetery (COLO)

More than 90 Percent NPS property - 9 parks

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)

Some NPS property, some other owners - 13 parks

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

No NPS property - 1 park

Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)

Table 2-3

Park Accessibility

No accessibility problems - 24 parks
Steep terrain - 7 parks
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE) Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA) Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI) Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI) New River Gorge National River (NERI) Shenandoah National Park (SHEN) Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)
Most lands private - 4 parks
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI) Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW) Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA) Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)
Remote, special transportation required - 4 parks
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE) Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI) New River Gorge National River (NERI) Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)
Wilderness areas - 1 park
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)

Table 2-4

Major Government Ownership of Lands Bordering Park Boundaries

Park	Landowner/Agency
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)	Assateague State Park (MD) Chincoteague NWR (VA)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)	US Naval Supply Center US Naval Weapons Station US Naval Supply Center-Cheatham Annex Jamestown Festival Park Yorktown Victory Center
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)	Worthington State Forest (NJ)
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)	French Creek State Park
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	Fort Lee Military Reservation

Parks (Figure 2-1)

National Battlefield Park (1)

Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)- Richmond National Battlefield is located in Chesterfield, Henrico and Hanover Counties in Virginia. This park contains the sites of numerous Civil War battles where the Union forces sought to capture Richmond. The Cold Harbor unit (149 acres) contains Confederate earthworks from the Overland Campaign. Both the Glendale (Frayser's Farm) unit (1.5 acres) and Malvern Hill (130.6 acres) have resources which date to the Seven Days Campaign. Table 2-5 contains a list of the units along with known resources.

Table 2-5

Richmond National Battlefield Park Units

Unit	Resource Present	Acres
Chimborazo Park	Chimborazo General Hospital	5.6
Chickahominy Bluff	Confederate earthworks	37
Beaver Dam Creek	Ellerson's Mill and millrace	16.2
Gaines' Mill	Watt House	59.7
Cold Harbor	Confederate earthworks	149

Table 2-5

Richmond National Battlefield Park Units

Unit	Resource Present	Acres
Garthright House	Union field hospital	2.1
Glendale (Frayser's Farm)		1.5
Malvern Hill	Crewe House	130.6
Chaffin's Farm (Fort Harrison)	Fort Harrison, Fort Gilmer, Fort Johnson, Fort Maury, Fort Hoke, and Fort Brady	312.7
Drewry's Bluff	Fort Darling	39.5
Parker's Battery	Confederate earthworks	10

The park has an area of 771.51 acres which is all Federal land. It is located in an urban and suburban area around Richmond, the capital of Virginia. Part of Drewry's Bluff unit is covered by a closed and capped landfill. This hazard must be considered if survey work gets planned at Drewry's Bluff.

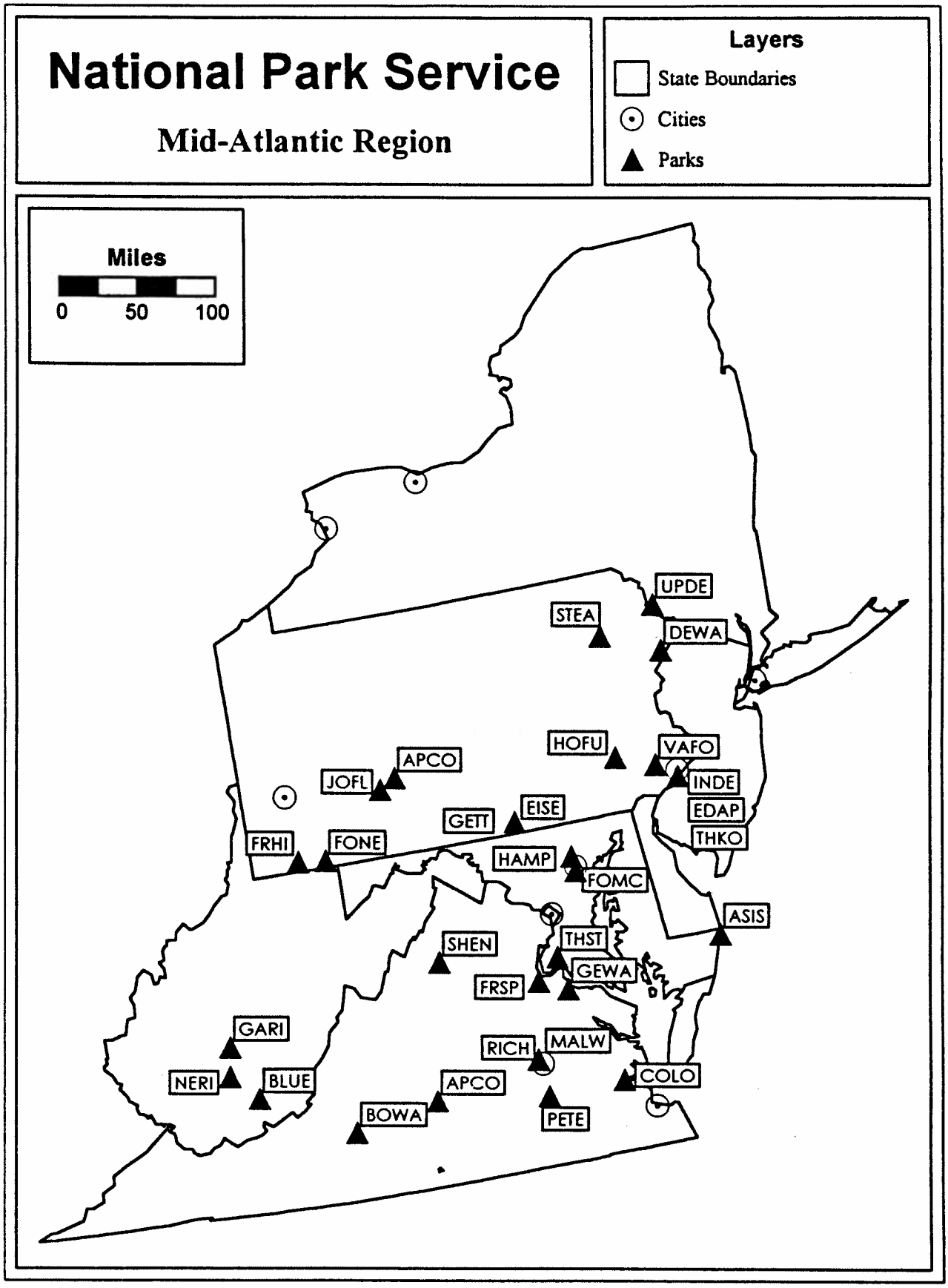
Very little archeological survey work has been done at Richmond National Battlefield Park. A small portion of the Beaver Dam Creek unit was surveyed in 1976-1977. The park's Resource Management Plan (RMP) identifies a number of surveys to locate outbuildings at the Watt House, the Garthright House, and the Crewe House. The Submerged Cultural Resource Unit (SCRU) has been consulted about submerged resources in Drewry's Bluff and will assess these resources during the Summer of 1995 to determine what additional survey work might be needed.

National Battlefields (2)

Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)- Fort Necessity is located in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It contains numerous resources dating to the period of the French and Indian War. The park contains Jumonville Glen, the site of hostilities which touched off the French and Indian War and Fort Necessity, the site of Washington's surrender. Mount Washington Tavern, located on the National Road, is also present within the park boundary. A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was located in the park in the 1930s on the site of the proposed administration building.

The park has an area of 902.80 acres. The Federal government owns 99.1 percent of the land and the remaining 0.9 percent is non-federal public land. The park is located in a rural location approximately 10 miles from Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

The park's greatest survey need is for an archeological survey of all units which will include an Archeological Overview and Assessment. Numerous testing projects, mostly construction related, have taken place in the park and these must be synthesized before future work is planned.


National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Region
Layers
State Boundaries
Cities
Parks
Miles
0
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VAFO
APCO
JOFL
INDE
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FONE
HAMP
FOMC
ASIS
THST
SHEN
GEWA
FRSP
GARI
RICH
MALW
NERI
BLUE
APCO
COLO
BOWA
PETE

Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)- Petersburg Battlefield contains Civil War sites which date to Grant's siege of Petersburg in 1864-1865. It is located in Prince George County and Dinwiddie County in Virginia. The park is adjacent to Fort Lee Military Reservation, an Army installation.

Petersburg National Battlefield contains two units which are located outside of Petersburg. The City Point Unit is located in Hopewell, Virginia, and contains the site of Grant's headquarters. The Five Forks Unit is located in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and contains the site of the Battle of Five Forks. Table 2-6 contains a list of resources present within the park boundary.

Table 2-6

Petersburg National Battlefield

Unit	Resource Present	Acres
Petersburg Battlefield	Battery 8 (Fort Friend) Battery 9 Fort Morton Fort Stedman Fort Haskell Taylor Farm The Crater	1,427.62
Fort Wadsworth	Fort Wadsworth	10.54
Long Flank	Fort Urmston Fort Conahey Fort Fisher	22.40
Fishhook	Fort Welch Union Fort Gregg	14.42
Fort Wheaton	Fort Wheaton	1.15
Confederate Fort Gregg	Confederate Fort Gregg	44.80
Pennsylvania and Gowan Monuments	Pennsylvania Monument Gowan Monument	0.13
City Point	Appomattox Manor Grant's Cabin Earthworks Bonnacord	19.77
Five Forks		1,115.49

The park has an area of 2,735.38 acres. The Federal government owns 55.9 percent of the land and the remaining 44.1 percent is non-federal public land. The majority of the park is located in a urban area. The exception is the Five Forks Unit which is located in a rural setting.

The park has a great need for an Archeological Overview and Assessment. A project to provide the park with this document is scheduled for FY1996. A three year survey of the park focusing on Fort Morton, City Point and Five Forks is scheduled for FY1997-1999. The Archeological Overview and Assessment will guide future survey work in the park in the years to come.

National Cemeteries (4)

Fredericksburg National Cemetery (FRSP)- Fredericksburg National Cemetery is administered by the Superintendent of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park.

The cemetery has an area of 12.0 acres which are all owned by the Federal Government. The cemetery is located in a suburban setting.

No archeological survey work is proposed within any National Cemetery, however testing might be necessary if construction projects are proposed.

Gettysburg National Cemetery (GETT)- Gettysburg National Cemetery is located in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It is administered by the Superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park.

The cemetery has an area of 20.58 acres which are all owned by the Federal Government. The cemetery is located in a suburban setting.

No archeological survey work is proposed within any National Cemetery, however testing might be necessary if construction projects are proposed.

Poplar Grove National Cemetery (PETE)- Poplar Grove National Cemetery is located in Petersburg, Virginia. It is administered by the Superintendent of Petersburg National Battlefield.

The cemetery has an area of 8.72 acres which are all owned by the Federal Government. The cemetery is located in a suburban setting.

No archeological survey work is proposed within any National Cemetery, however testing might be necessary if construction projects are proposed.

Yorktown National Cemetery (COLO)- Yorktown National Cemetery is located in Yorktown, Virginia, and is administered by the Superintendent of Colonial National Historical Park.

The cemetery has an area of 2.91 acres which are all owned by the Federal Government. The cemetery is located in a suburban setting.

No archeological survey work is proposed within any National Cemetery, however testing might be necessary if construction projects are proposed.

National Historic Sites (9)

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)- The park contains and interprets resources which relate to the portage railroad designed to cross the Allegheny Mountains. Resources located within the park boundary include incline planes, engine house foundations, and other railroad resources. The park is located in Cambria County, Pennsylvania near Cresson, and is located in a rural area.

The park has an area of 1246.97 acres. The Federal government controls 76.7 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 23.2 percent and non-federal public land is 0.1 percent of non-federal land within the park.

The park's greatest survey need is for an Archeological Overview and Assessment. Numerous testing projects, mostly construction related, have taken place in the park at locations such as Engine House Number 6 and the Lemon House. Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) excavations have taken place at the engine houses and on the inclines. All archeological testing performed in the park must be synthesized before future work is planned. The Archeological Overview and Assessment will guide future survey work in the park.

Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)- This site is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is in an urban setting.

The park has an area of 0.52 acres. The Federal government controls all of the land within the park's boundary.

This park is administered by Independence National Historical Park and will be included in the Archeological Overview and Assessment covering all the Philadelphia parks.

Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)- The Eisenhower National Historic Site is located in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was the home of President and Mrs. Eisenhower. It is in a rural setting. The site is administered by the Superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park.

The park has an area of 690.46 acres. The Federal government controls all of the land within the park's boundary.

An Archeological Overview and Assessment which covers Eisenhower National Historic Site and Gettysburg National Military Park is presently being reviewed. Future survey work at the site will be guided by the recommendations of the Archeological Overview and Assessment.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)- Friendship Hill was the home of Albert Gallatin. It is located in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The site is located high on a bluff overlooking the Monongahela River, and is in a rural setting.

The park has an area of 674.56 acres. The Federal government controls 98.1 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for the remaining 1.9 percent of land within the park.

The park's greatest survey need is for an archeological survey of which will include an Archeological Overview and Assessment. Numerous testing projects, mostly construction related, have taken place in the park and these must be synthesized before future work is planned. At this point, only approximately 2 percent of the park has been surveyed.

Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)- Hampton National Historic Site is located in Baltimore County, Maryland. The whole property is listed in the state archeological site records as 18BA95.

The park has an area of 62.04 acres. The Federal government controls 95.8 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for the remaining 4.2 percent of non-federal land within the park.

Numerous testing projects have taken place at Hampton National Historic Site. In addition to construction-related testing projects, excavations have occurred at the Orangery, the Overseer's House, and the Slave Quarters. It is estimated that 25 percent of the site has been surveyed. Approximately 20 percent of the remaining land has been seriously compromised by ground disturbance, including the clearing activities of the Marines.

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)- Hopewell Furnace is the site of an 18th Century iron furnace. It is located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and is located in a rural setting.

The park has an area of 848.06 acres. The Federal government controls all of the land within the park's boundary.

Numerous projects have focused on the archeological resources in the park. The Division of Archeology and Historic Architecture at Valley Forge National Historical Park is presently preparing an Archeological Overview and Assessment in order to determine future survey needs.

Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)- This site is located in Richmond, Virginia, and is in an urban setting.

The park has an area of 1.29 acres. The Federal government controls 27.9 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 72.1 percent of the non-federal land within the park.

As part of construction-related testing, a large portion of the courtyard has been tested. An Archeological Overview and Assessment needs to be prepared. It is likely that no further survey work needs to take place unless the remaining resources are threatened.

Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)- Steamtown is located in Scranton, Pennsylvania within an urban area. It contains resources linked to railroads.

The park has an area of 62.48 acres. The Federal government owns no land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for 75.4 percent of the land and private land accounts for the remaining 24.6 percent of the land within the park.

Since a great deal of money has been spent on archeology in this park, it is essential that an Archeological Overview and Assessment be prepared to note the present condition of all resources and to propose future survey work. It is essential that an archeological base map be prepared to accompany the Archeological Overview and Assessment.

Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)- Thomas Stone National Historic Site is the home of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The site is located in Charles County, Maryland, and is in a rural setting.

The park has an area of 328.25 acres. The Federal government controls 98.1 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for the remain 1.9 percent of non-federal land within the park.

An Archeological Overview and Assessment is needed to summarize all prior archeological testing (both construction-related and the garden survey) which has taken place at the park. Since only approximately 5 percent of the park has been surveyed it is essential to develop research questions to guide future survey work. These research questions will be developed as part of the Archeological Overview and Assessment project.

National Historical Parks (4)

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)- Appomattox Court House is the site of Lee's surrender to Grant. It is located in Appomattox County, Virginia, and is in a rural setting. Since the park is essentially the village of Appomattox Court House, there are many individual houses and businesses which need to be surveyed. Some additional remote sensing might be necessary to locate additional buildings.

The park has an area of 1594.08 acres. The Federal government controls 82.1 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for 0.1 percent and private land accounts for approximately 16.9 percent of the non-federal land within the park.

An Archeological Overview and Assessment and an updated Archeological Base Map are needed. It is not known how much land has been surveyed, nor is it known if archeological site forms exist. Before additional survey work is planned, the Archeological Overview and Assessment needs to be prepared.

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)- Colonial National Historical Park contains a number of units including Yorktown Battlefield, Jamestown Island, Green Springs, Swan's Point, and Colonial Parkway. Park land is located next to three Naval installations: the US Naval Supply Center, the US Naval Weapons Station, and the US Naval Supply Center-Cheatham Annex. Two Commonwealth of Virginia properties are adjacent to park land: the Jamestown Festival Park and the Yorktown Victory Center. The sites are located in York County and James County, Virginia. The Tindall's Point unit is located in Gloucester County. The Cape Henry unit is located near Virginia Beach. Table 2-7 contains a list of the park's units and the important resources present in each unit.

Table 2-7

Colonial National Historical Park Units

Unit	Resource Present	Acres
Colonial Parkway	Bellfield Plantation College Creek	2,689.50
Jamestown Island and Glasshouse Point	James Cittie Glasshouse	1,561.07
Yorktown Battlefield	Poor Potter Dudley Digges Nelson House Moore House	4,301.41
City of Williamsburg		152.00
Cape Henry		0.23
Tindall's Point (Gloucester County)		1.03
Ringfield	Ringfield	120.00
Cheatham		786.00
Swan's Point and Surry County Scenic		414.00
Green Springs		195.74

The park has an area of 9330.28 acres. The Federal government controls 99.2 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for 0.8 percent of and private land accounts for less than 0.01 percent of the non-federal land within the park.

The park is presently involved in a survey of Jamestown Island. A survey of Colonial Parkway is scheduled to begin after the Jamestown survey ends. An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Yorktown is needed to synthesize all known information prior to planning a survey of Yorktown. A survey of Swan's Point and Green Springs is also planned for the future.

Independence National Historical Park (INDE)- Independence National Historical Park is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is located in an urban setting.

The park has an area of 44.85 acres. The Federal government controls 93.4 percent of the land within the park's boundary although our interest is less than fee on 21.21 acres. Private land accounts for 5.9 percent and non-federal public land accounts for the remaining 0.7 percent of the non-federal land within the park.

It is essential that the park have an Archeological Base Map. A section of Cotter et al (1992:74-151) entitled "Independence National Historical Park" can be substituted for the Archeological Overview and Assessment. Very little survey work is planned at Independence National Historical Park due to high cost of urban archeology. The main source of new knowledge in the future will be from construction-related archeology.

Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)- Valley Forge is the site of Washington's encampment during the winter of 1777-1778. Valley Forge is located in Montgomery and Chester Counties in Pennsylvania. It is within an edge city centered around King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

The park has an area of 3468.06 acres. The Federal government controls 85.4 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 9.7 percent and non-federal public land accounts for the remaining 5.0 percent of the non-federal land within the park.

The first thing which needs to be finished at Valley Forge are the reports from the surveys on the North and South sides of the park. Archeological base maps for a portion of the park have been prepared, however these contain all resources and are difficult to read. The base situation would be to have all information entered into a GIS so maps could be prepared by time period. For an area such as the Village of Valley Forge, this is essential since the resources range in date from the mid-1700s to the 20th century.

National Memorial (2)

Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)- Johnstown Flood National Memorial is the site of the South Fork Dam which broke in 1889. The park is located in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and is in a rural setting.

The park has an area of 164.12 acres. The Federal government controls 94.7 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for 3.4 percent and private land accounts for the remaining 1.9 percent of the non-federal land within the park.

An Archeological Overview and Assessment is needed to synthesize the archeological testing which has taken place at the site before future survey work can be planned. An archeological base map is also needed.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)- The Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is within an urban area. The house was built in 1775/1776, and was Kosciuszko's residence from November 1797 to May 1798.

The park has an area of 0.02 acres. The Federal government controls all of the land within the park's boundary.

This park is administered by Independence National Historical Park, and will be included in the Archeological Overview and Assessment covering all the Philadelphia parks.

National Military Parks (2)

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)- The units of this park are located in Spotsylvania and Caroline Counties in Virginia. Table 2-8 contains a list of the park units and the resources present at each unit.

Table 2-8

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park

Unit	Resource Present	Acres
Burton Farm	Burton Farm	14.19
Chancellorsville Battlefield	Cathern Furnace	~2,000
	Chancellorsville Tavern	44.0
	Hazel Grove	~15.0
	Lee-Jackson Bivouac	~50.0
	Maury Birthplace (Brick House)	~15.0
	Wellford House	~3.0
		~10.0
Chatham	Chatham	70.0
Fredericksburg Battlefield		~1,800
Jackson Trail		0.5
Old Salem Church	Old Salem Church	3.01
Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield	Harrison House	2,200
	Landram House	~1.0
	McCoull House	~2.0
		~1.0
Stonewall Jackson Shrine	Fairfield	~50.0
		0.5
Wilderness Battlefield	Chewning Farm	~2,000
	Ellwood (Lacy House)	~15.0
	Higgerson Farm	~20.0
	Widow Tapp Farm	~10.0
	Wilderness Tavern	~32.0
		~6.4

The resources of the park represent a number of farmsteads and taverns which were located in the areas of four major Civil War battles. The Fredericksburg battle took place from December 11 to 13, 1862. The Battle of Chancellorsville took place from April 27 to May

6, 1863. The Battle of the Wildness took place from May 5 to 6, 1864. The Battle of Spotsylvania Court House took place May 8 to 21, 1864. A battle also took place at Old Salem Church on May 3-4, 1863. Also present within the park is Chatham (ca. 1760-1770), which was built as the home of William Fitzhugh. During the Civil War, the house served as the Union headquarters and as a field hospital. Pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock River were placed on the property of Chatham.

The park has an area of 7780.75 acres. The Federal government controls 80.3 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 19.5 percent and non-federal public land is 0.2 percent of non-federal land within the park.

An Archeological Overview and Assessment is needed for the park in order to develop research questions and to synthesize past archeological testing. Archeological reports owed to the park (particularly the Widow Tapp report) must be finished prior to starting the Archeological Overview and Assessment project. An archeological base map is needed for each unit. Survey work will most likely be scheduled in a manner similar to the plan for Colonial National Historical Park; the park will be surveyed unit by unit until all lands within the boundary have been surveyed.

Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)- Gettysburg National Military Park is located in Adams County, Pennsylvania in a rural setting. While the major emphasis is on the battle, the resources are important for the insight they give us into 19th century farmsteads. There are also a small number of prehistoric sites located within the park boundary.

The park has an area of 5875.27 acres. The Federal government controls 67.3 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 31.7 percent and non-federal public land is 1.0 percent of non-federal land within the park.

The park is presently in the middle of a survey of lands within the boundary. An Archeological Overview and Assessment has been prepared and is under review. In FY1995, the Archeological Overview and Assessment will be expanded to include all land within the boundary of the Gettysburg National Register District. Archeological testing at some farmsteads on the path of Pickett's Charge, including the Bliss House, is scheduled to begin in the future.

National Monument and Historic Shrine (1)

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)- The park is located in Baltimore, Maryland in an urban setting. The fort was the site of a victory over the British during the War of 1812. During the Battle of Baltimore, the British bombed Fort McHenry in September 1812. It was this bombing which caused Francis Scott Key to write *The Star Spangled Banner.* The park also has archeological resources which date from the War of 1812, the Civil War, and World War I.

The park has an area of 43.26 acres. The Federal government controls 100.0 percent of the land within the park's boundary.

An Archeological Overview and Assessment is needed to synthesize all archeological testing which has taken place at the park. No survey testing is planned in the future because so much of the archeological resources present within the park have been disturbed. In order to protect the intact archeological resources it is necessary to exclude future survey work. An archeological base map is needed to show the location of undisturbed areas. Future development and construction must be avoided in areas of intact archeological deposits since so little undistrubed ground is left at Fort McHenry.

National Monuments (2)

Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)- This park is the site of Booker T. Washington's home when he was born into slavery. It is located in Franklin County, Virginia in a rural setting.

The park has an area of 223.92 acres. The Federal government controls 100.0 percent of the land within the park's boundary.

An Archeological Overview and Assessment is needed for the park. It would also be useful to do a survey along the Jack-O-Lantern Branch to see if there are any prehistoric occupations in the area.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)- George Washington Birthplace is located on Pope's Creek and the Potomac River in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The setting is a rural one. The park has historic resources which date from the 17th century including the John Washington House, the Henry Brooks house, and the site of George Washington's Birthplace. Extensive prehistoric resources, including shell middens, are present on park property.

The park has an area of 550.23 acres. The Federal government controls 97.8 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 2.2 percent of the land within the park's boundary.

A three year archeological survey is scheduled to start in FY1996. This survey will focus on all land within the boundary. The deliverables will include an Archeological Overview and Assessment, an Archeological Identification Study, and an Archeological Evaluation Study. An archeological base map will be prepared using base maps prepared from a 1988 flyover. These maps have been digitized into an Autocad format.

National Park (1)

Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)- Shenandoah is the only National Park in the Mid-Atlantic Region. It is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia in a rural setting. The majority of the park is accessible only by hiking. It is located in Warren, Page, Rappahannock, Madison, Rockingham, Greene, Augusta, and Albemarle Counties.

The park has an area of 196,466.19 acres. Approximately 78,720 acres are designated wilderness. The Federal government controls 99.8 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for 0.2 percent and private land accounts for less than 0.01 percent of non-federal land within the park.

Shenandoah National Park's archeological surveys will be divided between prehistoric and historic resources. A two year historical archeological survey of three hollows (Nicholson, Corbin and Weakley hollows) is scheduled to start in January 1995. Historic resources will be described in an Archeological Overview and Assessment of Historic Sites, an Archeological Identification Study, and an Archeological Evaluation Study. All historic sites in the three hollows will be mapped using a GIS system such as Atlas GIS. Prehistoric sites will be summarized in an Archeological Overview and Assessment of Prehistoric Sites. This document will suggest future research questions for prehistoric resources in Shenandoah National Park.

National Recreation Area (2)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)- The park is located in a rural section of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The park follows the Delaware River from the Water Gap north to Milford, Pennsylvania. The park is located in Pike and Monroe Counties in Pennsylvania and Warren and Sussex Counties in New Jersey. There are numerous

prehistoric resources present within the park boundary. These resources date from the Early Archaic to the Contact period, and include the Minisink National Historic Landmark. Historic resources date from the initial settlements into the area to the 1970s when the park was formed.

The park has an area of 67,204.92 acres. The Federal government controls 82.1 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for 11.5 percent and private land accounts for 6.4 percent of non-federal land within the park.

Extensive prehistoric surveys have taken place in the park. The initial surveys were park of the proposed Tocks Island Dam Project. Many sites were tested during this project which ran from 1959 to 1975. An additional survey focusing on prehistoric occupations in the uplands started in 1990 and involved four years of field work. The New Jersey State Museum is presently writing an Archeological Overview and Assessment which will tie together all the information on prehistoric occupation in the Upper Delaware Valley.

Future work is needed within the park. This work includes an Archeological Overview and Assessment for Historic Sites. Survey work at numerous historic sites in the park will also be needed in the future.

Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)- The Gauley River National Recreation Area is located north of New River Gorge National River in West Virginia. It is located in Fayette and Nicholas Counties in a rural setting. There is no information in our files relating to prehistoric or historic resources at the Gauley River National Recreation Area.

The park has an area of 10,300 acres. The Federal government controls 10.8 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 89.2 percent of non-federal land within the park.

A complete survey of the park land is needed.

National River (1)

New River Gorge National River (NERI)- This park is located in Fayette, Raleigh, and Summers Counties in West Virginia. The setting is quite rural. The resources present within the park include a number of mines, railroad resources, and towns which supported these operations. Mining sites such as Kaymoor and railroad towns such as Thurmond are present within the park's boundary.

The park has an area of 62,143.69 acres. The Federal government controls 58.3 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 32.7 percent and non-federal public land is 9.0 percent of non-federal land within the park.

The park has a limited archeological survey which was performed during the park development phase. It needs Archeological Overview and Assessments for each type of resources present within the park, such as mining and railroads. An archeological base map is also needed.

National Scenic River (1)

Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)- Bluestone is located south of New River Gorge National River in Summers County, West Virginia. There is no information in our files relating to prehistoric or historic resources at the Bluestone National Scenic River.

The park has an area of 4,268.00 acres. The Federal government controls 71.0 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for the remaining 29.0 percent of the land within the park.

A complete survey of all park lands is needed.

National Seashore (1)

Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)- Assateague Island is located in Worcester County, Maryland and Accomack County, Virginia in a rural setting. The park's land is part of a barrier island separated from the mainland by Chincoteague Bay. Based on the geology of the island is seems that most resources present are less than five hundred years old.

The park has an area of 39,732.75 acres. The Federal government controls 44.7 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Non-federal public land accounts for 55.0 percent of non-federal land within the park while private land accounts for approximately 0.3 percent.

The park is scheduled for a two year survey of submerged and terrestrial maritime resources. This survey will be performed in conjunction with the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit (SCRU) of the Southwest Regional Office. The survey is scheduled to start in FY1996. A historic archeological survey of the park was performed in the mid-1980s, and seems to be complete except for the state archeological site forms which do not appear to have been filled out. Time should be taken to fill these forms out so that the data is recorded with the state.

Scenic and Recreational River (1)

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)- The park is located in Orange and Sullivan Counties in New York and Pike and Wayne Counties in Pennsylvania. The park is north of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The major resources are the Roebling Bridge and the Zane Gray House. Other important resources which are within the park boundary are the canal remains of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The park has an area of approximately 75,000 acres. The Federal government controls 0.02 percent of the land within the park's boundary. Private land accounts for 98.3 percent and non-federal public land is 1.7 percent of non-federal land within the park.

The park's major need is for a survey of all park-owned land resulting in an Archeological Inventory Study and an Archeological Evaluation Study. Since the park owns a small amount of land, the survey can be done quickly. This will bring the park into compliance with NPS-28 once an Archeological Overview and Assessment and an archeological base map are produced.

Affiliated Areas

Within the Mid-Atlantic Region, there are eight areas which are affiliated with the National Park Service. These areas are not administered or owned by the Federal Government. They rely on the National Park Service for technical assistance and financial support.

Based on the requirements presented in the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program, the only affiliated area which is eligible for SAIP funds is Jamestown National Historic Site. This is because of Requirement 6 which allows for survey on lands adjacent to park lands.

Jamestown National Historic Site- A portion of Jamestown Island is owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA). The portion of the historic site on APVA land has an area of 20.63 acres, and is located on the northern part of the Island. The surrounding land is part of Colonial National Historical Park.

The APVA is presently conducting an archeological survey of its lands directed by Dr. William Kelso. The Jamestown National Historic Site contains the remains of the third and fourth statehouses and the tower of the second church.

Archeological Planning Documents

NPS-28 requires that specific planning documents relating to archeological sites be prepared for each park. As part of the Systemwide Archeological Survey Program (SAIP) it is a duty of the Region to ensure that the products of each survey project include the pertinent archeological planning documents. These include the Archeological Overview and Assessment, Archeological Identification Studies, Archeological Evaluation Studies, and the preparation of Archeological Base Maps which indicate all archeological sites.

The Mid-Atlantic Region is lacking the majority of these studies because of the lack of funding in past years. Table 2-9 contains a list of the status of park planning documents relating to archeology. It is the region's priority to prepare an Archeological Overview and Assessment for each park.

It is extremely important that these documents get prepared. The introduction of the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) will be important for the region because we are lacking adequate records regarding the number of archeological sites in each park and their National Register status. Table 2-10 contains information on archeological sites and their eligibility for the National Register for the Mid-Atlantic Region. Table 2-11 summarizes the status of archeological inventory in each park.

Table 2-9

Status of Park Planning Documents

Park	Archeological Overview and Assessment	Archeological Identification Studies	Archeological Evaluation Studies	Historical Base Maps
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	NEED	INCOMPLETE
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	NEED	COMPLETE
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	NEED	NEED
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	NEED	NEED
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	NEED	NEED
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	NEED	INCOMPLETE
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)	INCOMPLETE	NEED	NEED	NEED
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	NEED	NEED
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)	NEED	NEED	NEED	INCOMPLETE
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE
Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
New River Gorge National River (NERI)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	NEED
Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	COMPLETE
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)	NEED	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)	NEED	NEED	NEED	INCOMPLETE
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)	NEED	NEED	NEED	NEED
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	NEED	INCOMPLETE

NEED- Planning document needs to be written
INCOMPLETE- Planning document needs revision or updating
COMPLETE- Planning document is current

Table 2-10

Status of Known Archeological Sites in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Park	Number Recorded	Surveyed to Modern Standards	Number on National Register	Number eligible for Register	Number ineligible	Not Evaluated
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)	5	N/A	5	*	*	5
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)	27	N/A	27	*	*	27
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)	5	5	0	0	0	5
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)	7	N/A	2	5	0	0
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)	61	N/A	61	*	*	N/A
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)	323	N/A	17	1	0	N/A
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)	1	0	1	*	*	N/A
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)	7	0	7	*	*	7
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)	1	1	1	*	*	0
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)	8	N/A	2	*	*	6
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)	35	0	0	0	0	35
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)	1	0	1	*	*	N/A
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)	116	0	116	0	0	116
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)	22	N/A	2	0	0	20
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)	1	N/A	1	0	0	0

Table 2-10

Status of Known Archeological Sites in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Park	Number Recorded	Surveyed to Modern Standards	Number on National Register	Number eligible for Register	Number ineligible	Not Evaluated
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)	151	0	151	*	*	151
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)	28	N/A	28	*	*	N/A
Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)	4	N/A	4	*	*	4
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)	1	0	1	*	*	1
New River Gorge National River (NERI)	288	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	0
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	35	N/A	N/A	34	N/A	N/A
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)	34	0	0	*	*	34
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	113	most	10	0	0	103
Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)	12	12	12	*	*	0
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)	1	1	1	*	*	0
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)	2	N/A	2	*	*	2
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	621	N/A	2	*	*	619
Total	1,910	19	303	74	0	984

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)	Construction-related archeology Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) testing projects	Unknown	Unknown	Incomplete	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi 4. Overview and Assessment of Railroad Resources
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)	Numerous excavations on historic sites	Unknown	Unknown	Need	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Prepare Cultural Resource Base Map 3. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)	Historic Archeology Survey	Unknown	Incomplete (sites from Historic Survey do not have forms)	Incomplete	Unknown	1. Inventory Submerged Resources 2. Overview and Assessment 3. Overview and Assessment of World War II Sites 4. Overview and Assessment of Ships, Boats, Lighthouses and Other Structures

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Need	Unknown	1. Overview and Assessment of Rural Mountain Settlement
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)	Testing for birthplace location	Less than 1 percent	Unknown	Complete	Unknown	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi 4. Overview and Assessment of Civil Rights Movement
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)	Numerous excavations on Jamestown Island and Yorktown	Approximately 5% of Jamestown Island	Unknown	Need	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Inventory Archeological Resources on Jamestown Island 2. Inventory Archeological Resources at Yorktown 3. Inventory Archeological Resources along Colonial Parkway 4. Inventory Archeological Resources at Swans Point and Green

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
						Springs 5. Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites 6. Overview and Assessment of English Settlement of Virginia 7. Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites 8. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)	NPS Upland Survey Tocks Island Dam survey (1959-1975) Numerous construction projects On-going multi-year survey, Overview and Assessment scheduled for FY1995.	Not Calculated/The present upland survey and most sites done during the Tocks Island Dam Project were recorded to modern standards.	Many of the sites have incomplete forms especially those in NJ from surveys performed in the early 1900s.	Incomplete	Minisink NHL Millbrook District Pardee Site (36MR5) declared eligible for the National Register.	1. Survey of historic resources 2. Overview and Assessment 3. Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites 5. Overview and Assessment of French and Indian War Sites 6. Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)	Some monitoring projects	Unknown	Unknown	Incomplete	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment (INDE)

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)	Construction projects	Unknown	Unknown	Need	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)	Numerous construction related projects (over 50 projects)	5 to 10 percent	One state site form covers the whole site. (Fort McHenry 18BC13)	Need, however the information is documented on a Denver Service Center map.	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of War of 1812 Sites 4. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites 5. Overview and Assessment of World War I Sites
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)	Excavations at Fort Necessity Construction projects	5 percent (but it appears that very little outside of the Great Meadows area and Mount Washington Tavern has been tested)	Unknown	Need	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Survey Archeological Resources 2. Overview and Assessment 3. Overview and Assessment of French and Indian War Sites 4. Overview and Assessment of the Great Depression and the New Deal 5. Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
						6. Overview and Assessment of Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)	Numerous archeological projects (Work has been done at Chancellorsville, Cathern Furnace, Wilderness Tavern, Lacy House, Tapp Farm, and Chatham.	Unknown	Unknown	Incomplete	Unknown	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Survey of Archeological Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites 4. Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites 5. Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Sites
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)	Numerous construction projects	Approximately 2 percent	Unknown	Need	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Need	Unknown	1. Overview and Assessment of Rural Mountain Settlement

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)	Numerous Archeological Projects including present survey	Unknown	One state form for all battle sites.	Need	The property is listed on the National Register but the form must be updated to include archeology.	1. Survey Archeological Resources 2. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)	Excavations at Wakefield, Birthplace site (Building X), John Washington Site, and Henry Brooks Site	Very little, most work consisted of building excavation.	Unknown	Need	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Survey Archeological Resources 2. Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of English Settlement of Virginia 4. Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Sites
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)	Testing at Orangery, Overseers House, Slave Quarters, and numerous construction projects.	Estimated in RMP that 25 percent of the park has been surveyed. Unfortunately, at least 20 percent of the parks acreage has been seriously compromised by previous ground disturbance.	One state site form covers the whole site (Hampton House 18BA95)	Need	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Sites

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)	Identification of charcoal pits In addition, there has been numerous archeological projects.	Unknown	Unknown	Incomplete	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites 4. Overview and Assessment of the Great Depression and the New Deal 5. Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)	Numerous excavations including Franklin Court and Area F Excavations	Approximately 10 percent. See Cotter et al. 1992 for an overview of the archeology in the park.	Unknown	Incomplete, the base map is prepated but needs to be updated.	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of English/Dutch Settlement of New Jersey and Pennsylvania 3. Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites 4. Overview and Assessment of Civil Rights Movement

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)	Numerous construction projects at the Unger House	Unknown	Unknown	Incomplete	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)	Survey starting this fiscal year	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Survey Archeological Resources 2. Overview and Asessment of Civil Rights Movement
New River Gorge National River (NERI)	Survey of Archeological Resources	Unknown	Unknown	Incomplete	Unknown	1. Survey of Coal Company Towns 2. Overview and Assessment of Prehistoric Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of World War II Sites 4. Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites 5. Overview and Assessment of Railroad Resources 6. Overview and Assessment of Rural Mountain Settlement

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	Numerous archeological projects	Unknown	Unknown	Incomplete	Unknown	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of English Settlement of Virginia 4. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites 5. Overview and Assessment of World War I Sites 6. Overview and Assessment of the Great Depression and the New Deal 7. Overview and Assessment of Ships, Boats, Lighthouses and Other Structures 8. Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantations Site
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)	A survey of a portion of Beaver Dam Creek in 1976-1977 Numerous monitoring projects	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1. Survey of park lands 2. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Sites

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	Archeological Survey (mid-1970s) Skyline Drive archeology numerous construction projects	Unknown/All seems to be recorded to modern standards.	Unknown	Need	Ten archeological sites listed	1. Survey of Rural Mountain Settlement 2. Overview and Assessment (Prehistoric) 3. Overview and Assessment of World War II Sites 4. Overview and Assessment of the Great Depression and the New Deal 5. Overview and Assessment of Rural Mountain Settlement
Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)	Extensive archeology related to park development planning	Approximately 25 percent	Unknown	Unknown	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Overview and Assessment of Railroad Resources
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)	Archeological testing in the basement of the structure.	It seems that all land is covered with the structure, therefore 100 percent has been surveyed.	Unknown	Incomplete	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment (INDE) 2. Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)	Numerous construction-related projects garden survey	Approximately 5 percent	Two sites on property (Habre-de-Venture 18CH331 and Quarters/Tenant House 18CH332)	Need	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Survey Archeological Resources 2. Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites 3. Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Sites
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)	Survey of Archeological Resources	Unknown/All sites recorded to modern standards	Unknown	Need	Unknown	1. Survey Park-owned land 2. Survey of Canals 3. Survey of Historic Resources (with DEWA) 4. Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites 5. Overview and Assessment of English/Dutch Settlement of New Jersey and Pennsylvania 6. Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites 7. Overview and Assessment of French and Indian War Sites 8. Overview and Assessment of American

Table 2-11

Status of Archeological Inventory

Park	Previous Archeological Projects	Acres Surveyed/ # Recorded to Modern Standards	State Site Forms	Base Maps	National Register	SAIP Project Statements
						Revolution Sites 9. Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	Survey of Archeological Resources on North and South Side of Schulykil River	Approximately 5 percent of the park/All areas tested were recorded to modern standards	Unknown	Very good cultural resource base maps for some sections of the park. Need base maps for areas not covered by the survey.	The property is listed on the National Register.	1. Overview and Assessment 2. Survey of Canals 3. Overview and Assessment of English/Dutch Settlement of New Jersey and Pennsylvania 4. Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites 5. Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites 6. Overview and Assessment of Railroad Resources

Chapter 3

Historic Themes

Introduction

Park units in the Mid-Atlantic Region are quite varied and represent almost every major historic theme. The thematic classification presented in this chapter (from National Park Service 1987) is based on the resources present within the boundaries of each park unit rather than the legislative mandate.

National Park Service's 1987 Themes

I. *Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations*
- *A.* *The Earliest Inhabitants (Paleo-Indian)*
  - Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
  - Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)

I. *Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations*
- *A.* *The Earliest Inhabitants (Early Archaic)*
  - Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)
  - Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
  - Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)

I. *Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations*
- *A.* *The Earliest Inhabitants (Middle Archaic)*
  - Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
  - Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)

I. *Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations*
- *A.* *The Earliest Inhabitants (Late Archaic)*
  - Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
  - Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
  - Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
  - Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
  - George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
  - New River Gorge National River (NERI)
  - Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
  - Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)
  - Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

I. *Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations*
- *B.* *Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Development*
  - *14. Hunters and Gatherers of the Eastern Woodlands (Early Woodland)*
  - Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
  - Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)

I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

B. Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Development

14. Hunters and Gatherers of the Eastern Woodlands (Middle Woodland)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)

I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

B. Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Development

15. Eastern Farmers (Late Woodland)

Delaware National Scenic River (DELA)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)

I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

B. Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Development

16. Post-Archaic Adaptations of Eastern Coastal Regions

Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)

I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations

1. Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Petersburg National Battlefield [City Point] (PETE)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)

II. European Colonial Explorations and Settlement

C. English Exploration and Settlement

3. Settlement of New York and New Jersey

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)

II. European Colonial Explorations and Settlement

C. English Exploration and Settlement

4. Settlement of Pennsylvania and Delaware

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

II. European Colonial Explorations and Settlement

C. English Exploration and Settlement

4. Settlement of Virginia

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Petersburg National Battlefield [City Point] (PETE)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)

II. European Colonial Explorations and Settlement

C. English Exploration and Settlement

4. Settlement of Maryland

Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)

III. Development of the English Colonies, 1688-1763

C. Military Affairs- French (French & Indian War)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)

III. Development of the English Colonies, 1688-1763

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)

IV. American Revolution

A. Politics and Diplomacy, 1763-1783

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)
Petersburg National Battlefield [City Point] (PETE)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River [Battle of Minisink] (UPDE)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

IV. American Revolution

B. The Declaration of Independence

Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)

IV. American Revolution

C. War in the North

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River [Battle of Minisink] (UPDE)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

IV. American Revolution

D. War in the South

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Petersburg National Battlefield [City Point] (PETE)

IV. American Revolution

E. The Naval War

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)

V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860

E. War of 1812

Assateague Island National Seashore [documentation of privateer driven aground] (ASIS)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)

V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860

J. The Rise of Sectionalism, 1840-1859

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)

VI. Civil War

B. War in the East

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River [Train wreck] (UPDE)

VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939

E. World War I

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine [hospital site] (FOMC)
New River Gorge National River [McCrery Hospital] (NERI)
Petersburg National Battlefield [training earthworks, powder magazines, and post-World War I remount station] (PETE)

VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939

H. The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1941

Shenandoah National Park [Camp Hoover & CCC camps] (SHEN)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield [CCC camp] (FONE)
Gettysburg National Military Park [CCC camps] (GETT)
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site [CCC camp] (HOFU)
Petersburg National Battlefield [CCC camp] (PETE)

VIII. World War II

D. The Home Front

Assateague Island National Seashore [weapons disposal] (ASIS)
Colonial National Historical Park [naval weapons station] (COLO)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Shenandoah National Park [Big Meadows] (SHEN)

IX. Political and Military Affairs After 1945

Cold War

Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)

X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

D. Western Trails and Travelers

1. First Westward Trails East of the Mississippi

Fort Necessity National Battlefield [Braddock's Road] (FONE)

XI. Agriculture

B. Plantation Agriculture

Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)

XI. Agriculture

D. Plantation Breaks Up

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)

XI. Agriculture

E. Mechanized Agriculture as Business

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River [Train wreck] (UPDE)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

XII. Business

A. Extractive or Mining Industries

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site [furnace] (HOFU)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

XII. Business

B. Manufacturing Organizations

Colonial National Historical Park [Glassworks] (COLO)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park [Catherine Furnace] (FRSP)
New River Gorge National River [Quinnimont Furnace] (NERI)
Steamtown National Historic Site [plastics production] (STEA)
Valley Forge National Historical Park [Valley Creek Area-mills] (VAFO)

XIV. Transportation

A. Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi

Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield [National road] (FONE)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Petersburg National Battlefield [Civil War Roads and National Highways] (PETE)

XIV. Transportation

B. Ships, Boats, Lighthouses and Other Structures

Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Petersburg National Battlefield [docks at City Point] (PETE)

XIV. Transportation

C. Canals

Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River [also Roebling Bridge formally Delaware aqueduct] (UPDE)

XIV. Transportation

E. Railroads

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Petersburg National Battlefield [military railroads] (PETE)
Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

XIV. Transportation

G. Automobiles, Buses, Wagons, and Highways

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site [Route 22] (ALPO)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield [National Road] (FONE)
Petersburg National Battlefield [Route 309] (PETE)

XVII. Landscape Architecture

Colonial National Historical Park [Colonial Parkway] (COLO)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park [Chatham] (FRSP)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Petersburg National Battlefield [Bonacord] (PETE)
Shenandoah National Park [Skyline Drive] (SHEN)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)

XVIII. Technology (Engineering and Invention)

B. Transportation

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site [portage railroad] (ALPO)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River [Roebling bridge] (UPDE)

XVIII. Technology (Engineering and Invention)

E. Military (Fortifications)

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
Petersburg National Battlefield [Bonacord] (PETE)
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

XVIII. Technology (Engineering and Invention)

K. Water and Sewerage

Johnstown Flood National Memorial [South Fork dam] (JOFL)

XIX. Literature

B. Fiction

Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River [Zane Grey Museum] (UPDE)

XXX. American Way of Life

A. Slavery and Plantation Life

Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Petersburg National Battlefield [City Point] (PETE)
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)

XXX. American Way of Life

B. Farming Communities

Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)

XXX. American Way of Life

C. Industrial Towns

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)

XXX. American Way of Life

D. Urban Life

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)
Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)

Additional Historic Themes

Some additional categories have been defined. These encompass areas which were not identified in the official National Park Service list of historic themes, however they are needed to define some of the resources present within the Mid-Atlantic Region.

Rural Mountain Experience

Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)

Military Cemeteries

Fredericksburg National Cemetery (FRSP)
Gettysburg National Cemetery (GETT)
Poplar Grove National Cemetery (PETE)
Yorktown National Cemetery (COLO)

Early National Domestic Life/Agriculture

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)
Petersburg National Battlefield [City Point] (PETE)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)

Historic Non-aboriginal Burials and Cemeteries

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
New River Gorge National River (NERI)
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)

Aboriginal Mortuary Areas

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)

Late 19th-Early 20th Century Memorial Landscape

Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)

Chapter 4

Overview of the Archeological Resources

Introduction

The cultural sequence of the Mid-Atlantic Region is extremely complex, and it is beyond the scope of this plan to provide a complete synthesis. This chapter will focus on a brief overview of the resources present within the parks of the Region. Major research problems and findings will be discussed only when applicable. In some cases, the reader will be recommended to certain articles and books which provide excellent overviews of the cultural sequence in an area. While regional overviews of prehistoric settlement are generally available, few regional overviews are available for historic sites. Most of these focus on historic settlement in the tidewater.

Prehistoric Resources

Since the Mid-Atlantic Region covers such a large area, it is difficult to synthesize the prehistoric cultures and resources. For certain areas, general summaries are already available. This summary will focus on the areas where the majority of our prehistoric resources are located (Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, City Point Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield, Shenandoah National Park, and New River Gorge National River).

On the Coastal Plain, readers are urged to examine Custer (1984, 1986, 1989) for a in-depth synthesis of the prehistory of the Delmarva peninsula. Potter (1993) is quite useful as a synthesis of the prehistory of the Northern Neck of Virginia from the late Middle Woodland until the Contact period. The coastal plain has a natural boundary of the fall line to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. During the historic period, the fall line can be seen as a cultural boundary separating Souan speaking population to the west of the fall line and Algonquian populations to the east of the fall line (Potter 1993:142; Egloff 1985:241). It is not clear if this boundary can be extended back into the prehistoric period in the coastal plain.

The fall line has often been seen as a cultural boundary for the Algonquian populations. It is hard to pinpoint when the fall line became a cultural boundary, but Potter (1993:166) states:

> Beginning around A.D. 700-900, as group mobility continued to decrease and distinct cultural boundaries developed along the fall line from the Potomac to the James valleys, the territories of individual groups living in tidewater Maryland and Virginia became somewhat restricted.

The boundary intensified due to population increase, agricultural production, and migration after A.D. 1300 (Potter 1993:166-167). In the historic period, the boundary became quite apparent. Potter (1993:142) states:

> This is often referred to as the Algonquian-Souan boundary because it coincides with the historically documented early seventeenth-century

division between the Algonquian-speakers of the tidewater and the Souan-speaking Manahoacs and Monacans of the piedmont.

This is not to say that there was not interaction along the boundary between the prehistoric/historic populations. Potter (1993:157) states:

> the appearance of Potomac Creek components at sites up to 19 kilometers (12 mi) west of the falls of the Rappahannock is evidence of interaction between members of the Potomac Creek complex and the late prehistoric Manahoacs, limited westward movements by Potomac Creek groups, or both.

The prehistory of the Upper Delaware River Valley in the Ridge and Valley Province has been studied extensively by both avocational archeologists and professional archeologists over the past hundred years. The majority of the major archeological projects were carried out under the authorization of the Reservoir Salvage Act during the period when the Delaware River north of Tocks Island was scheduled to be inundated by water due to the construction of a dam. Salvage archeology took place from 1959 until 1975. After 1975, archeological research in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was conducted to analyze the significance of cultural resources and mitigate the destruction of resources at the sites of construction projects.

The cultural chronology of the Upper Delaware River Valley has been prepared by Fischler (1991) and Hennessy (1992). Readers seeking additional information about the cultural sequence in the Upper Delaware Valley are urged to see Fischler (1991) and Kraft (1986).

The Blue Ridge province rises off of the Piedmont to the east and the Ridge and Valley to the west. Shenandoah National Park is the only park unit in the Mid-Atlantic Region which is located within the Blue Ridge, therefore this discussion will focus mainly on the archeology of Shenandoah National Park.

This section is a brief overview of the cultural sequence of the area, and is not meant to be as comprehensive as a document such as an Archeological Overview and Assessment. Readers are urged to see Hoffman (1979) for a more in-depth analysis of the park's resources.

A model for prehistoric settlement in the Blue Ridge was presented in Hoffman and Foss (1977). Hoffman and Foss (1977:237) "propose a fivefold settlement typology for the pre-late Woodland period with the addition of a sixth settlement category for late Woodland times." The different types of sites identified within the Blue Ridge and Piedmont are presented below.

Grade 6 sites — This type of site, a stockaded village from the Late Woodland period, are not found in the Blue Ridge. Hoffman and Foss (1977:244) state "There is no evidence that Grade 6 sites ever existed in Shenandoah National Park."

Grade 5 sites — These have yet to be found in the Blue Ridge, but have been located in both the Piedmont and the Ridge and Valley (Hoffman and Foss 1977:243). These sites are long-term settlements which are large in size, functionally diverse, and "possess a wide range of artifacts" (Hoffman and Foss 1977:242).

Grade 4 sites These are large sites which have been found in the Blue Ridge Mountains. They are centrally located sites which allow the population living in the area to exploit a number of micro-environments (Hoffman and Foss 1977:242). Big Meadows is an example of this kind of a site.

Grade 3 sites These sites are found "where large tracts of fairly open or flat land permitted or encouraged 'exploitative' sites" (Hoffman and Foss 1977:243). Hoffman and Foss (1977:243) consider these sites to be major outliers of Grade 4 sites. Often these sites are found near a perennial spring (Hoffman and Foss 1977:243). Sites such as MD-129 and PA-113 are examples of Grade 3 sites.

Grade 2 sites These are the smallest type of sites. Most are just lithic scatters and are quite ephemeral (Hoffman and Foss 1977:243). Sites like PA-114 and RM-137 are examples of these types of sites.

Grade 1 sites These sites are quarry sites which are used exclusively for gathering raw materials (Hoffman and Foss 1977:243). Sites such as RM-130 are examples of Grade 1 sites.

In the Mid-Atlantic Region our best knowledge of the Appalachian Plateau comes from a survey of New River Gorge National River done by Paul D. Marshall and Associates in 1980-1981 (see Marshall 1981; Fuerst 1981). A total of 288 sites were tested within the park boundary.

The majority of the new sites were found in the uplands most in either rock overhangs or stream-side locales (see Fuerst 1981:73). Dating many of these sites was difficult. Fuerst (1981:76) states:

> In most cases the cultural affiliation of specific sites could not be determined due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. Limited activity camps, for example, were usually only evidenced by small amounts of chert debitage (i.e. waste flakes, shatter etc.). ...Multiactivity camps, in contrast, had artifacts (both ceramic and lithic) with affinities to the regions entire cultural sequence (including Paleoindian in one case). Unfortunately, only a few of these sites were found.

Paleo-Indian

Information regarding Paleo-Indian sites on the Coastal Plain is almost non-existent. While the Paleo-Indian period in general is defined by the presence of a diagnostic projectile point, the Clovis point, most sites located to date on the Coastal Plain are isolated lithic scatters.

The Paleo-Indian chronology for the Middle Atlantic has been revised by Gardner (1974:38) who defines four periods: Clovis, Mid-Paleo, Dalton-Hardaway, and Notched Point (formally Early Archaic). It is sufficient to say at this point in time that isolated finds on the Delmarva peninsula have shown that sites from all four periods are present (Custer 1984:48-49).

Site location during this period of time is generally thought to be determined by access to resources such as food resources. Gardner (1974, 1977) points to high quality stone as a critical resource. Custer (1984:51) states:

> Movement was conditioned by local resource availability; however, ultimately the status of the tool kit and the proximity to suitable lithic raw materials influenced settlement and wandering decisions. Therefore, lithic resources would provide fixed points in Paleo-Indian settlement systems (Gardner 1977:258).

Little additional information is available about Paleo-Indian occupations on the Coastal Plain. Rising water levels may have caused former sites to become submerged. There are no diagnostic Paleo-Indian points at City Point. Campana (1989:64) states:

> City Point contained no points diagnostic of the period although two typical unifacial spurred endscrapers made by the Levallois-like ridge-flake techniques were recovered.

This information is consistent with the historic of isolated finds in central Virginia (see Campana 1989:63-64).

In the Ridge and Valley Province, the Shawnee Minisink site is a deeply stratified site which is located on the second terrace of Brodhead Creek, a secondary stream which empties into the Delaware River Valley. The cultural deposits at the Shawnee Minisink site are located within a stratum of loess.

The Paleo-Indian settlement system has not yet been defined due to the lack of stratified sites which have been excavated in the Upper Delaware River Valley. The floral remains recovered in the Paleo-Indian levels at Shawnee Minisink point towards a late summer/fall occupation (Dent and Kauffman 1985:73).

The Shawnee Minisink site is important because it changed the archeologist's perception of Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies. Prior to the excavation of Shawnee Minisink, the general consensus was that paleo-indians were nomadic populations who hunted big game. It became clear from the excavation of Paleo-Indian deposits at the Shawnee Minisink site that the Paleo-Indian subsistence pattern included fish, fruit and seeds in their diet (Dent and Kauffman 1985:72-73). Floral remains include Acalypha, Blackberry, Chenopod, and Hawthorn Plum (Dent and Kauffman 1985:67). Conspicuously absent are those animals which are considered big game, namely mastodon, mammoth, and caribou. Kinsey (1972:329) is probably correct in suggesting that Paleo-Indian populations ate almost everything edible.

No Paleo-Indian sites have been detected within the boundary of Shenandoah National Park, although some major sites are located in the Piedmont near Front Royal. Hoffman and Foss (1979:250) state:

> The lack of distinctively Paleo-Indian or Paleo-Indian/early Archaic transitional points in the Blue Ridge is noteworthy and suggests the complete lack of settlement during the late Pleistocene and immediately post-glacial epoch (ca. 11,000-7000 B.C.). Whether of not this was due purely to climatic factors, as is generally maintained, or to more complex cultural-ecological reasons cannot yet be determined.

Based on the high percentage of jasper found at AU-154, Hoffman and Foss (1979:250) feel that the potential exists for as-yet-undocumented earlier components.

Archaic

In the Middle Atlantic, Gardner (1974) and Custer (1984) have revised the cultural sequence by placing certain parts of the Archaic in either the Paleo-Indian or Woodland I period. I will not use their terms in this discussion. I am going to use the terms which are generally used within the Eastern Woodlands. There is evidence which supports their position, however I do not think that Gardner's and Custer's revisions have become accepted in their use.

Hoffman and Foss (1979:245) define a Pioneering Period in the Blue Ridge which generally corresponds to the Early and Middle Archaic. Most of the 33 sites in Shenandoah National Park from this period are located in the southern two-thirds of the park. By the Middle Archaic, settlements are occurring in the gaps indicating inter-montane crossings (Hoffman and Foss 1979:245). In general, settlement in the Blue Ridge Mountains was light during the Pioneering Period. Hoffman and Foss (1979:246) state:

> Adjusting as we must for the different lengths of time included within the early and middle divisions of the Archaic, exploitations of the Blue Ridge during both periods was light (slightly lighter in middle Archaic times). Although a variety of settlement types are represented, these give the impression of isolation, of tentative and occasional forays into the mountains.

Early Archaic

The Early Archaic is defined by the disappearance of Clovis point and the introduction of notched points such as Kirk, Amos, and Palmer. This period is included by Gardner (1974) into part of the Paleo-Indian based on continuous use of sites at Fifty and Thunderbird (Custer 1984:43). In the rest of the Eastern Woodlands this period is kept separate from the Paleo-Indian because of changes in point types and possible changes in settlement and lithic procurement. Custer (1984:59) states:

> . . . by the final phase of the Paleo-Indian period- the Notched Point phase- the heavy reliance on high-quality lithic materials began to break down. Although no systematic data on notched Palmer, Amos, and Kirk projectile points on the Delmarva Peninsula are available, an initial impression, based on an examination of a number of collections in Delaware and Maryland, is that a wider variety of lithic materials of variable quality were used for the manufacture of notched points.

Custer (1984:60) see these changes in lithic procurement as indicators of shifts in lifeways. Perhaps the assignment of notched point cultures to the Early Archaic should be retained if this is occurring at the same time as changes in lifestyle.

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic in the Coastal Plain marks a period when there are fewer sites unlike the Early Archaic. There is also less continuity in occupation. Custer (1984:60) states:

> Although notched points and fluted points are commonly found together at sites on the Delmarva Peninsula in all three site concentrations, diagnostic artifacts from the Middle Archaic are generally absent.

The diagnostic projectile points for this period are bifurcate points such as St. Albans, Le Croy, and Kanawha. Stemmed points, such as Neville, are found in sites in the Northeast.

The Archaic lifestyle was most likely highly mobile (Custer 1984:73). It was also a period when different environmental niches were exploited to increase the range of resources utilized. An example from the Coast Plain is Churchman's Marsh in Delaware. Custer (1984:69) states:

> At Churchman's Marsh, and at most of the other interior swamp sites in the Middle Atlantic, bifurcate base projectile points are correlated with the earliest relatively intensive use of these swamps.

Late Archaic/Transitional Archaic

In the early 1980s, Jay Custer (1984) reanalyzed the prehistory of the Delmarva Peninsula and combined the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland into one period called Woodland I. This assignment was done to account for a change in lifestyle as the cultures moved towards a sedentary lifestyle (Custer 1984:75-89). I have chosen to use the traditional terms rather than the term 'Woodland I' to stay consistent with the terms other researchers use.

The diagnostic lithics for this period include the large stemmed projectile points such as Bare Island/Lackawaxen and broadpoints such as Koens-Crispen/Lehigh (see Custer 1984:78).

Savannah River Complex

On the Coastal Plain, at City Point, Campana (1989:70) states:

> Beginning sometime around 2,000 B.C., or slightly earlier, there was a dramatic shift in the adaptations to environments of the Middle Atlantic Slope. During the preceding millennium sea level rise had led to the submergence of a number of previously exposed geological formations representing old sea beds and estuaries throughout the Chesapeake Bay area. The Bay and its tributary rivers had expanded considerably in size. Most smaller streams in Tidewater Virginia became embayed at their mouths, and the fall line of the James River encroached inland to its present position.

The Savannah River Complex is used to discuss the Chesapeake culture during this period (see Campana 1989). Readers are also encouraged to see Mouer, Ryder and

Johnson (1981) for a discussion of this period. Only three points (two Savannah River points and one State Farm point) recovered at City Point date to this period (Campana 1989:72)

Broadpoint Occupations

The Broadpoint tradition is a terminal Late Archaic tradition which is present over much of the Atlantic slope. Broadpoint subtypes are the key diagnostic artifact. These include Koens-Crispin, Snook Kill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, and Perkiomen.

There have been a few controversies over the designation of a Broadpoint tradition. While the tradition fits the definition of a tradition as defined by Winters (1967:13) which indicate "very large units of shared behavioral patterns which for the present report are largely defined in terms of material culture," Turnbaugh (1975) has defined a Broadpoint tradition and Cook (1976) has defined a Broadpoint horizon.

Turnbaugh (1975:54) postulates a Broadpoint culture where migration caused the distribution of broadpoints. Turnbaugh (1975:54) lists other artifacts which belong to the Broadpoint culture. These include winged atlatl weights, cruciform drills, stemmed scrapers, three quarter grooved axes, chipped adzes/celts, ceramics (fiber and steatite tempered), and steatite vessels. The designation of a Broadpoint culture is based on a distinct lifestyle. Turbaugh (1975:57) states:

> The broadpoint cultural assemblage represents an entire cluster of traits and certainly involves lifeways that were fundamentally distinct from those they preceded and presumably displaced.

Cook (1976) tested Turnbaugh's hypothesis of the existence of a Broadpoint culture. Based on a dimensional analysis, Cook (1976:349) concluded that a Broadpoint culture does not exist. Cook (1976:349) states:

> The distribution of carved and incised bone pins, steatite vessels, fiber-tempered pottery, and mortuary customs is so different from the distribution of broadpoints that I see little evidence for a Broadpoint Culture.

Cook (1976:349) does not feel that there was a technology difference between broadpoint populations and other Late Archaic populations. Lastly, Cook (1976:349) feels that a fishing adaptation occurs where environmental conditions permit, not due to an introduction of a new technology caused by migration. Cook (1976:350-353) then defines a Broadpoint horizon.

The settlement pattern of the Broadpoint tradition is one of small scattered sites near a river or stream (Turnbaugh 1975:56). Turnbaugh (1975:57) has postulated that Broadpoint settlements shifted around a restricted territory. This pattern is likely to have also operated in the Upper Delaware valley.

Two sites in the Upper Delaware River valley have unmixed Broadpoint deposits. These are Faucett and Brodhead-Heller. It is important to note that the Broadpoint deposits at Faucett were horizontally separate from the Lackawaxen component but not vertically separate from the Lackawaxen component (Kinsey 1975:48). It might be the case that we are looking at the spatial separation of different functional activities rather than two occupations by different cultural groups. At the Faucett site, Kinsey (1975:49) notes that the Broadpoint occupations were compact and intensive. Custer (1984:79) has suggested that

Lackawaxen points might be the projectile point for a culture which used Broadpoints as knives. This hypothesis is supported by the data from Faucett.

Broadpoints found in the area of the Upper Delaware Valley include Perkiomen, Lehigh/Snook Kill, Koens-Crispin, and Susquehanna. While the function of the Broadpoints is unknown, it is valid to state that they seem to be associated with a subsistence economy based on fishing. It is unclear if this statement association is valid outside of the Upper Delaware River Valley, or if it will remain valid once more upland sites are excavated.

In general, the Broadpoint occupations in the Upper Delaware River Valley are characterized by an adaptation to a fishing economy. These populations appear to have lived in small bands which migrated through a constricted region (Turnbaugh 1975:56). While it would be incorrect to characterize these transitional Archaic occupations just on the basis of one type of artifact, namely the Broadpoint, often that is the only diagnostic artifact present. Work needs to be done to determine the relationship between the Broadpoint components and the Bare Island/Lackawaxen components. It must be determined if these two components represent different functional activities or two distinct cultures.

Orient Component

The Orient component is a Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland component which is frequently found in the Mid-Atlantic. Orient occupations are noted for the presence of diagnostic projectile points (Orient Fishtail points) and large platform hearths.

The settlement system of the Orient populations is hard to determine based upon the research bias towards floodplain sites. It is better to discuss settlement in general terms. Kinsey (1975:47) has stated that the focus of Orient settlement is along the river bank. This might be a function of excavation bias although there appears to be ample evidence such as the large hearths which point towards a focus on procuring and processing fish resources. Based upon his analysis of the Orient occupations at the Faucett site, Kinsey (1975:47) states:

> This occupation is judged to be both extensive and rather intensive. It may represent a seasonal, late spring to early fall, occupation by a band for which hunting and fishing were major economic activities.

Based upon the presence of large platform hearths of fire-cracked rock, it seems that the Orient occupations were concentrated on the procurement and processing of fish. Kinsey (1975:45) feels that the large hearths might act as community shared items which might be related to fish drying. At the Faucett site located in Pike County, Pennsylvania, nine large rock hearths were found in the excavations (Kinsey 1975:44).

Woodland

The one thing which is readily apparent is that there is little uniformity in the classification of the Woodland cultures in the Mid-Atlantic Region. In some cases a three part division (early, middle, and late) is used, while in other cases the classification of Woodland I and Woodland II is used. No attempt has been made to ensure that there is consistency between these terms since this would mean a synthesis well beyond the scope of this project. One can only hope that a regional synthesis can be done at some point in time.

Early Woodland

Meadowood is an Early Woodland component which marks the first clear association of non-steatite tempered pottery in the Upper Delaware River Valley. The Meadowood component is defined as belonging to the Early Woodland period. The period is more related to the Early/Middle Woodland (Post-Adena) of the Ohio drainage than to the Early Woodland cultures of the Northeast. Snow (1980) uses the term Early Horticultural Period to refer to a group of occupations which include Meadowood. Perhaps this is the best form to follow; however, it is not consistent with the terminology previously used.

The Meadowood component is "derived from the Frost Island sequence in the Terminal Archaic period" (Snow 1980:262). A Meadowood component (non-mortuary) was present at Faucett and a pit feature associated with the Meadowood component was present at Medwin Knoll I. Snow (1980:265) has defined the Meadowood cultural system as containing pit features, a 3.5 X 5 meter house, and a number of diagnostic artifacts. The mortuary system is an Adena-like system which is derived from the Ohio drainage. The Rosenkrans site is an example of a Meadowood component Middlesex sub-system mortuary site.

In the Upper Delaware, it is quite difficult to make any statements about the Meadowood settlement system due to the mixture of Orient and later Meadowood materials. At Faucett, Kinsey (1975:40) states:

> The Meadowood and Orient components are not physically separate, although Meadowood points are statistically more frequent in levels superior to the Orient points.

The occupation areas of the Meadowood populations are physically separate from the mortuary areas. More work is needed to provide information to develop a settlement system hypothesis for the Meadowood component. Meadowood occupations are present at Pardee, Faucett, Rosenkrans, and Medwin Knoll I.

The diagnostic artifacts of the Meadowood component are the Meadowood point, the Meadowood cache blade and Vinette I pottery (Snow 1980:265). Both the Meadowood point and Vinette I pottery were recovered at Medwin Knoll I. At Faucett, Exterior Cord/Interior Smooth pottery, an Early Series ceramic, was recovered (Kinsey 1975:40). Non-diagnostic artifacts from mortuary sites include ornaments (copper beads, gorgets, and conch shell), pipes, and "boatstones" (Kraft 1986:102-103).

It does not appear that any information exists relating to the subsistence patterns in the Upper Delaware Valley. In New England, Chenopodium has been recovered in pit features (Snow 1980:265). Kraft (1986:97) notes the presence of smartweed at Meadowood sites. This indicates that some type of collecting/possible horticulture was practiced.

The mortuary sub-system of Meadowood is Middlesex. The only Middlesex site in the Upper Delaware River Valley is the Rosenkrans site (Kraft 1976). Snow (1980:264) discusses the origin of this mortuary system:

> Its mortuary subsystem was first influenced by Glacial Kame practices from the west and later by Adena practices from the Central Ohio drainage.

Initially, the Middlesex subsystem was defined by Kraft as the Middlesex phase. Snow (1980:264) states:

> It is now apparent, however, that Middlesex was an Adena mortuary subsystem grafted onto the Meadowood cultural system.

The mortuary system practiced by the Meadowood populations in the Upper Delaware River Valley included a system of cemeteries separate from the main occupation sites. This is not an unusual case. In the Midwest, cemeteries can be located away from village areas and may mark a group's territory (see Charles 1985; Charles and Buikstra 1983). Secondary burials were placed in pit graves (Kraft 1986:98, 101). Sixteen burials were recovered from the Rosenkrans site. Four burials (two adolescents and two adults) were cremation burials which were reinterred (Kraft 1986:101). The remaining 14 individuals (3 infants, 3 juveniles, and 6 adults) were non-cremated burials (Kraft 1986:101). Grave goods were placed with the burials. Infants and juveniles were buried with copper bead ornaments (Kraft 1986:102). Adolescents and adults were buried with projectile points, gorgets, pipes, and "boatstones" (Kraft 1986:102).

Ritual behavior is evident from these burials. In one case, an adult male was buried uncremated. His bones were stained by copper indicating the presence of copper ornaments on top of his body at the time of initial burial (Kraft 1986:102). His burial is interesting because it appears that some of his teeth were removed for ritual reasons. Kraft (1986:102) suggests that this burial could represent a "wolf shaman."

The Meadowood component is readily identified by the presence of Meadowood points and Vinette I pottery. It appears that the Middlesex burial program is an attached mortuary subsystem. The Rosenkrans site (Kraft 1976) is an important site which allows the ritual life of Meadowood populations to be examined.

Middle Woodland

Mockley Phase

The Mockley Phase dates to the late Middle Woodland. It is defined by the presence of diagnostic artifacts including Mockley ware, Nomini ware, and Nomini points (Potter 1993:104). Mockley ceramics and Fox Creek/Selby Bay points have been found along freshwater streams (Potter 1993:107).

In the Northern Neck of Virginia, the White Oak Point site (44WM119), excavated by Gregory Waselkov (1982), has a 14.8 acre shell midden.

Steponaitis (1986) defined a Mockley settlement pattern in her survey of the Patuxent River basin. Potter (1993:109-110) states:

> Steponaitis's study indicates that a dramatic change in settlement organization occurred during the Mockley phase. The coastal lowlands were used more intensively than interior areas; there were important differences in the content of artifact assemblages between coastal and interior components; the number of artifacts within each component increased; large special-purpose sites appeared for the first time; and there was an increase in the relative frequency of large components, especially in the lowlands and along estuaries.

Sites on the Rappahannock River on the coastal plain with Mockley phase components include the Woodbury Farm site no. 1 (44RD48). An 8.2 acre shell midden was

found at this site. The midden is shallow and most is located in the plow zone (Potter 1993:111). Diagnostic artifacts found at the site include Mockley Net-impressed ceramics and reworked points made of rhyolite. Potter (1993:112) states:

> These data lead to the postulation that the Mockley phase component of Woodbury Farm site no. 1, like the late Middle Woodland component of the Boathouse Pond site, represents a village where a local or regional band gathered as a complete unit for several months during a particular season(s), with a portion of the group, perhaps, resident during most of the year.

In the James River area, the Maycocks Point site (44PG40) had a deep shell midden (see Potter 1993:112). Residents at this site exploited by freshwater river and forest habitats (Potter 1993:112).

Late Woodland

Late Woodland occupations in the Upper Delaware are present at a number of sites. In most cases, the information is skewed towards artifacts disposed in pit features. The Late Woodland period is broken up into three sub-periods, Owasco, Intermediate, and Minisink, based on decorative techniques used on pottery. The Minisink component is the only population about which there is ethnographic information.

Although the settlement system of Late Woodland populations is not well defined, some general statements can be put forth. The general trend during this period is towards non-nucleated settlements (Kinsey 1975:16). While it is known that settlements cover a large area, historic activities such as plowing have greatly disturbed the sites. Most of the presently known Late Woodland sites are located on T1 and T2 (Kinsey 1975:27). While it is true that intensive occupations occur on T1 and T2, a large portion of other locations have not been surveyed due to the scope of work of the contracts for the Tocks Island Reservoir archeology which limited survey to the 400 foot contour.

Most information available on the Late Woodland comes from excavation of pit features (Kinsey 1975:17). While these features have most likely been truncated by plowing and other historic activities, they still provide valuable information about the period. Very little information on Late Woodland occupations comes from surface excavation. Kinsey (1975:16) states:

> Village settlement patterns of houses, burials, stockades, and other features as evidenced at Iroquois sites are usually lacking or at best they are only poorly represented.

A problem inherent in the analysis of Late Woodland occupations is the separation of the sub-periods. Williams et al. (1982:5) state:

> A major difficulty in the definition of settlement systems in the Upper Delaware Valley during the Late Woodland has been the problem of separating components for analysis. The situation facing investigators in the area– not uncommon for the northeastern United States as a whole– is that the majority of locations suitable for prehistoric occupations have also been found suitable for plowing by historic inhabitants for the past 300 years.

Because of the difficulties in separating mixed and/or multicomponent Late Woodland sites, the definition of the settlement system will remain rather generalized until more undisturbed stratified Late Woodland sites are excavated.

The Late Woodland period is the period when horticulture and plant domestication began in the Upper Delaware River Valley. As early as the Owasco period, corn and squash/pumpkin were being grown by populations living in the area. It is interesting to note that in the early part of the Late Woodland, the reliance on the spring shad run might not have been as important as it was previously. Puniello (1991:147) states:

> Since fish remains are rather durable, and considering the literally thousands of Late Woodland features that have been professionally excavated in the upper Delaware Valley, it is probably meaningful, and not the consequence of sampling error, that this item is so rarely encountered in collections. However, fish as well as other cold-blooded species are more common in the assemblages of the Minisink components rather than the Intermediate or Owasco.

It should be noted that the lack of fish remains at some sites might also be tied to the extreme acidity of the soils in the Upper Delaware River Valley. Bone preservation at the Pardee site is virtually non-existent. Another explanation is that a majority of the features were excavated prior to the use of flotation and small bones might have been missed. In any case, the fact that there are differences in the amount of fish and other cold-blooded species utilized by the Owasco, Intermediate, and Minisink components is important.

The Owasco component of the Late Woodland is the earliest sub-period. Its designation as Owasco has caused some controversy. Kraft (1975:60) argues for a distinction between Owasco and the Upper Delaware phase he calls Pahaquarra based on five characteristics. These characteristics are: (1) the near total absence of bone and antler artifacts in the Upper Delaware; (2) the presence of teshoas and elongated pebble tools in the Upper Delaware; (3) settlement pattern differences. Owasco sites are on hill tops while Pahaquarra sites are on the floodplain; (4) lack of palisaded sites in the Upper Delaware; and (5) differences in house patterning (Kraft 1975:60).

Williams et al. (1982:56-57) analyze Kraft's designation of Pahaquarra and argue: (1) Bone and antler preservation is dependent on soil acidity. Both antler and turtle carapace were found at Medwin North; (2) There are terminology problems. Teshoas and elongated pebble tools are present at New York sites; (3) Differences in site location is a factor of sampling; (4) Not all New York sites are palisaded; and (5) Owasco house pattern data is not available. Based on these factors, Williams et al. (1982) retain the term Owasco to refer to the earliest Late Woodland period.

Fischler and French (1991:157) feel that the presence of Bowman's Brook and Overpeck ceramics "calls for a distinction from Owasco." They state:

> All of this suggests that the "suite of types" in use may have changed through the AD 900-1250 time span, with earlier occupants leaving only Bowman's Brook and Overpeck sherds while later occupants left only Owasco and Clemson Island sherds. Thus, it may be possible to divide this phase into shorter temporal units. Alternatively, this distribution of ceramic types may be related to seasonal patterns of site use during one temporal unit. (Fischler and French 1991:158).

Thus, the relationship between other groups which influenced the populations living in the Upper Delaware Valley is not understood. Perhaps the strongest influence is by Owasco populations from New York. Further work needs to be done to determine the amount of influence from Susquehanna River populations and populations from the coastal areas. It may be the case that certain geographic boundaries could be distinguished with more work. Until this is better known, it is safest to use the term Owasco.

The Minisink component of the Late Woodland is the last pre-contact population in the Upper Delaware River Valley. These populations are considered to be the cultural affiliates of the Munsee and the Delaware. Remnants of Minisink occupations are present at Faucett, Medwin Knoll I, Medwin Knoll II, and Medwin River Field. See Kraft (1986) for a discussion of the protohistoric populations in the Upper Delaware River Valley.

Woodland I
Rappahannock Complex (A.D. 900-1500)

The Rappahannock complex is named after a diagnostic ceramic, Rappahannock Fabric-impressed (Potter 1993:114). The White Oak Point site (44WM119) represents a continuation in the use of oyster-gathering crops (Potter 1993:115). In the Rappahannock River area, the Indian Town Farm site (44LA80) in Lancaster County, Virginia had a large midden approximately 22.97 to 25 acres in size (Potter 1993:118).

The Farmington Landing site (18PR4) is located near the mouth of Piscataway Creek. Potter (1993:115) states:

> The dark midden, features, faunal remains, and artifacts indicate the site was a permanent early Late Woodland village.

Based on the sites in the area of Piscataway Creek, Potter (1993:117) states:

> Judging from an examination of the Piscataway Creek locale, the Rappahannock complex settlement system was centered on an intermediate-size village supported by outlying hamlets and specialized extractive or foray sites. The village was sited near the juncture of Piscataway Creek and the Potomac River to take advantage of the arable sandy loam soils of the floodplain and the variety of resources found in the creek, adjacent marshlands, and surrounding deciduous forest.

Woodland II
Potomac Creek Complex (A.D. 1300/1400-1800)

The Potomac Creek Complex does not appear to have local antecedents in the Northern Neck (Potter 1993:136). Some of the sites, such as the Potomac Creek site (44ST2) in Stafford County, Virginia, are palisade-surrounded villages. Diagnostic artifacts include Potomac Creek ceramics, "shell gorgets with drilled-dot designs; shell maskettes with stylized human faces bearing the weeping eye motif" (Potter 1993:122).

The Accokeek Creek site (18PR8) located in Maryland also has a palisade-surrounded village and artifacts similar to those found at the Potomac Creek site were recovered.

While it is felt that the Potomac Creek complex population migrated to the Potomac from another area, the most likely sources are either the Delmarva peninsula or

the Piedmont. The Montgomery complex hypothesis holds that the Potomac Creek complex was caused by the migration of Montgomery complex individuals from the Piedmont to the Coastal Plain. The Eastern Shore hypothesis holds that the Potomac Creek complex migrated to the Potomac Valley from the Delmarva peninsula. Potter (1993:126-138) has an extensive discussion of the merits of both hypotheses and accepts the Montgomery complex hypothesis.

Contact Period

The contact period in the Coastal Plain is one for which there are extensive records for Virginia, however few sites are present within our parks. Jamestown Island represents one of the earliest points of contact, however the sites excavated here to date are Anglo. While some Native Americans were buried at Jamestown Island during the first half of the 17th century, the site is not a Native American site.

The Contact Period occupations in the Upper Delaware River Valley are clustered in two loci of occupations (Williams et al. 1982:59). The loci are Miller Field and Bell Browning/Bell Philhower. By A.D. 1700, both areas were abandoned (Puniello and Williams 1978:125). By the mid-eighteenth century, Native American occupation in the Upper Delaware Valley had ended (Williams et al. 1982:59).

The basic diagnostic trait which defines a Contact Period site is the presence of European trade goods. Items recovered from Miller Field include bottles, a seal-top spoon, a brass ear ornament, and brass and iron arrowpoints (Kraft 1986:205, Figure 38). At the Minisink site, an iron axe and an iron hoe were recovered (Kraft 1986:205, Figure 38). A flintlock, a bone-handled knife, a metal knife, a brass hair ornament, and a brass crucifix have been recovered from the Pahaquarra site (Kraft 1986:205, Figure 38). These are just an example of the types of European trade goods which have been recovered from Contact Period sites in the Upper Delaware River Valley.

For a more thorough discussion of the Contact period in the Delaware Valley, see Williams et al. (1982), Kraft (1978), and Kraft (1986).

17th Century Resources

There are very few 17th century resources in the Mid-Atlantic Region, however they are of National Significance. For the purpose of this report, the 17th resources which will be discussed in this section will refer to Anglo occupations rather than Native American sites which have been placed in the section on the Contact period. At this point in time, all of our information regarding the 17th century comes from the tidewater of Virginia. The ongoing survey of Jamestown Island will provide a great deal of information relating to life in Virginia in the period after 1607.

Settlement in Virginia dates to the arrival of the settlers at Jamestown in 1607. Much archeology has been done on the location of the original town site on the island. Cotter (1958) is the standard text on the archeology of this settlement. The report presents a review of all archeology done on the site up until 1958. The present overview and assessment project for Jamestown Island, being done through a cooperative agreement with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, will provide a synthesis of the work done on the island. This report is expected within the next few years.

At George Washington Birthplace National Monument, John Cotter and Brooke Blades tested the locations of two early 17th Century sites (the John Washington Site and the

Henry Brooks Site). Preliminary fieldwork was done in March-April 1977. Both historic and prehistoric material (Late Archaic and Woodland) was encountered at both sites. The Henry Brooks Site was a house constructed prior to 1651. The property abandoned by ca. 1730-1750. The John Washington Site contained a house which appeared to have been started in 1655 by David Anderson. John Washington purchased property in 1664. A area of fire-hardened clay near Outbuilding B appears to be a hearth used for food preparation, but the feature is not dated. See Blades (1979) for a discussion of these sites.

At the City Point Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield, the Epps family received title to the land in 1635, however present data on the earliest known structure suggests a date after 1700 (Orr et al. 1983). It is possible that this structure dates as early as the last quarter of the 17th century. The potential for an earlier house on the City Point property exists.

18th Century Resources

The 18th century occupations are much more extensive in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Both urban and rural settlements are represented. Independence National Historical Park was the location of some of the most extensive excavations on 18th century urban sites at both Area F and Franklin Court. Readers are urged to see those reports for a summary of urban archeology which is to extensive to be repeated here. Cotter et al. (1992) provides an excellent overview of all the archeology which has taken place within Independence National Historical Park.

This section will focus on a brief overview of selected resources which date to the 18th century. It will discuss resources dating to the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, industrial archeology, and plantation agriculture/slavery. These represent the main resources of the 18th century present in the parks.

French and Indian War

The Mid-Atlantic Region has some resources which are associated with activities of the French and Indian War. Only Fort Necessity has been professionally excavated. Other resources in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area are known through historic research. The location of Fort Minisink in the area of Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River is not known at this time.

Fort Necessity was the site of the battle which is generally thought to have started the French and Indian War. Harrington (1957) excavated the fort prior to reconstruction. The results of the excavation were primarily related to the structure. Harrington (1957:54) states:

> Except for details of the fort's construction, excavations at Fort Necessity produced no conspicuous results. Artifacts, normally the backbone of archeology, were so scarce here that they tell very little.

Other resources, such as camps and burials (particularly the burial of General Braddock), might be present within the park, however no archeology has been done in these areas.

At Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, the location of Fort Shapnack (also called Fort John's or the Head Quarters Fort) is known. Based on a review of our files, it is unclear if any archeology has taken place at the site.

Revolutionary War

While a number of our parks have resources which date to the Revolutionary War period, very little work has been done which is specific to the battles. Most excavations are at buildings which were associated with events in the war (buildings such as Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge National Historical Park). Excavations focused on military events have taken place at brigade encampments at Valley Forge National Historical Park and at the earthworks at Yorktown at Colonial National Historical Park.

At Valley Forge National Historical Park, excavations have taken place at Conway's Brigade. The archeological field work revealed the presence of hut patterns and hearths beneath the plow zone. Cooper (n.d.) presents a complete analysis of the work at Conway's Brigade.

Prior to the restoration and reconstruction of the earthworks at Yorktown, Norman Barka tested a number of areas to recover information. The project is one of the major efforts towards the archeology of the battlefield. Barka (in Barnes 1976:iii) states:

> The project involved archaeology and restoration/reconstruction of selected portions of the historic battlefield, namely the Grand French Battery, Mid-Second Siege Parallel, American Redoubt No. 2, and additional trenches. In all, a total of five batteries, three redoubts, and 5.542 feet of siege and communications trenches were investigated and subsequently rebuilt, with the exception of the parapet of Battery No. 3, Grand French Battery.

Industrial Archeology

An example of the archeology of an 18th century industrial site is the Poor Potter site in Yorktown at Colonial National Historical Park. This site is considered to be a Nationally significant archeological site. Barka et al. (1984:3) state:

> The discovery in 1970 of the well-preserved kiln was in itself a significant and unusual archaeological find, considering the meager body of information on the colonial pottery industry and its technology, but it had been known for some time that earthenware potters had been at work in Virginia since the 1650s and possibly as early as the 1620s.

The "Poor Potter" was known to have been producing items in Yorktown in 1732 and he died in 1741 (Barka et al. 1984:3). Based on the dated earthenware porringer recovered, the potter had been making goods as early as 1720 (Barka et al. 1984:7). Through the research of Malcolm Watkins and Ivor Noel Hume, the name of the potter, William Rogers, became known (Barka et al. 1984:5). Barka et al. (1984:186) states:

> We now know that the "poor potter" mentioned by Governor Gooch was a misnomer and a vast understatement. In Yorktown, between the years c.1720 and c.1745, a very large pottery industry existed that produced a large variety of ceramic products.

Features excavated at the "Poor Potter" site included a large kiln, a small kiln, waster pits and a number of structures associated with the pottery works. This 18th century site is one of the most important archeological sites excavated in the Mid-Atlantic Region.

Plantation Agriculture/Slavery

The City Point unit of Petersburg National Battlefield has resources which are quite significant. Excavations near Appomattox Manor have provided much insight into life on a plantation in the Chesapeake region. The Epps family held the title to the land from 1635. It is felt that the site was inhabited by the beginning of the 18th century. Orr et al. (1983) state "the discovery of a dwelling site north of the present dwelling indicated that a member of the Epps family or a tenant established residency as early as c. 1700." The dwelling's cellar was discovered and excavated. This building was destroyed in the 1760s when Richard Epps built Appomattox Manor (Orr et al. 1983). The pre-1760s building has been described by Orr et al. (1983) who state "The City Point plantation prior to 1763 - whether occupied by a member of the Epps family or by a tenant - represented a substantial step toward fulfilling domestic and social aspirations shared by many planters in Tidewater Virginia."

19th Century Resources

Resources which date to the 19th century are present in a large number of the parks. It is impossible to discuss each of the resources present, therefore this section will present a short overview of some types of resources. While wartime activities (War of 1812 and the Civil War) are represented in great numbers, resources relating to plantation agriculture and slavery are also present in many of the parks in the southern part of the region. Until *Archeological Overviews and Assessments* are done of a number of these parks, only a brief summary can be prepared. Specific *Archeological Overviews and Assessments* covering the Civil War and Plantation Agriculture/Slavery are planned for the future.

War of 1812

Numerous resources dating to the War of 1812 are present at Fort McHenry National Memorial and Historic Shrine. The star fort, the ravelin, and the water batteries are just an example of the resources present at Fort McHenry. A large amount of archeology has been done at the site. An *Archeological Overview and Assessment* is necessary to summarize the archeology and to prepare an *Archeological Base Map*. Since very little undisturbed land exists within the park, it is absolutely necessary to locate and protect undisturbed areas.

Plantation Agriculture/Slavery

A number of plantations, such as Appomattox Manor, Hampton, and Thomas Stone are present within the Region and can provide much information into plantation life in the 19th century. At Booker T. Washington National Monument, the Burroughs farm can provide information on tobacco farms in the Piedmont. An Archeological Overview and Assessment

focusing on the plantation system and slavery is planned. It is beyond the scope of this project to synthesize the information on plantations within the Region.

Civil War

While numerous projects focusing on Civil War archeology have been done in the parks, it is important that an Archeological Overview and Assessment focusing on the Civil War be written. It is beyond the scope of this plan to synthesize this data. A number of projects at Gettysburg National Military Park and Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park must have reports written before the synthesis can begin.

At Gettysburg National Military Park, an Archeological Overview and Assessment is presently in draft form. It summarizes the large amount of archeology performed in the park. Sites such as the Bliss House, which was destroyed during Pickett's Charge, have been excavated. Work is continuing to test a number of farmsteads associated with the battle.

At Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, archeology has taken place at Chatham and the Widow Tapp farm. It is necessary to schedule an Archeological Overview and Assessment to develop research questions for a survey of the park.

At Petersburg National Battlefield, work has been done at the Taylor Farm and the Crater. Testing needs to be done at Fort Morton to ground truth Bruce Bevan's remote sensing. Extensive work has been done at City Point, the site of General Grant's Headquarters. Work on the site of Grant's Cabin has been done, and a report is presently being prepared.

At Richmond National Battlefield Park, a number of archeological projects have been done over the years and a synthesis is needed.

At Colonial National Historical Park, there are a number of earthworks which are related to the Civil War. The Tindall's Point unit is Glouchester County contains earthworks as do Colonial Parkway and Jamestown Island.

At Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, archeology has taken place at the McLean House where the Lee and Grant met for the surrender. Work has been done at many other sites in the park. An Archeological Overview and Assessment is necessary to synthesize all the data. Since the Archeological Base Map dates to 1962, a revision is desperately needed.

Transportation Archeology

The potential exists to do transportation archeology in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Railroad resources are present at Steamtown National Historic Site and at New River Gorge National River. Historic roads are present at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. The potential exists for much more transportation archeology in the future in the parks of the Mid-Atlantic Region.

Steamtown National Historic Site has extensive resources, including structures, relating to railroad activities. These include an 1855 round house and a 1851 machine shop (see Holt and Alterman 1991).

Perhaps our crown jewel of transportation engineering during the Industrial Revolution was the Allegheny Portage Railroad. At Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historical Site, numerous 19th century resources relating to the portage railroad have been

excavated. The portage railroad was opened in 1834. Resources which have been tested include Engine house 6, the Incline, and the area near the Lemon House.

The archeology of historic roads in the Region has focused on the roads of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Ten historic roads were examined (Fiero 1983:62). Through trenching, the location and construction methods of each road was determined (see Fiero 1983). Fiero (1983:65) found that "All of the roads had an unprepared earth surface." There is a potential for more types of archeology like this in the Region. The results can be used in the preparation of cultural landscape reports.

Industrial Archeology

While numerous 19th century industrial resources are present within our parks, often they are not the focus of the park's interpretive program. At Valley Forge, the Village of Valley Forge does not exist today. When one examines the area they see Washington's Headquarters siting on the edge of Valley Creek in virtual isolation. This is not the way it was in the 19th century. During that period in time, the area was full of mills and industrial buildings. Kurtz (1990) presents an overview of the industrial resources of this area.

20th Century Resources

While little concern is often paid to the 20th century resources in the park, it is the case that some of these are of great importance and are of possible national significance. Perhaps the 20th century is forgotten because it is so recent. Care should be taken to document all of the 20th century resources, particularly those resources which are greater than 50 years old.

World War I

While World War I is often considered to be too modern to study, a number of sites in our park date to this period and represent activities based on the home front. A number of parks have World War I period facilities.

Petersburg National Battlefield has the largest amount of resources which date to this period. Within the park boundary, there are training earthworks, powder magazines, and a post-World War I remount station.

At Fort McHenry National Memorial and Historic Shrine, a World War I period hospital was built on the grounds of the park.

Great Depression

During the period of the Great Depression, Civilian Conservation Corps camps were set up in some of the parks. In Shenandoah, a large number of CCC camps were built, and Camp Hoover also dates to this period. CCC camps were also present at Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park, Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, and Petersburg National Battlefield. A more complete inventory of resources related to the Great Depression and the New Deal needs to be completed.

World War II

While World War II is often considered to be too modern to study, a number of sites in our park date to this period and represent activities based on the home front. A number of parks have World War II period facilities. At Shenandoah National Park, Big Meadows was used as an engineer training camp during the war. At New River Gorge National River, the army camp was used for training exercises. Weapons storage took place at Assateague Island National Seashore and also near Colonial National Historical Park.

Industrial Archeology

Industrial activities, including extractive activities such as mining, have also shaped the landscape of the parks. New River Gorge National River has the greatest concentration of these resources.

Mining resources in the New River Gorge National River have the potential to provide the National Park Service with a great deal of information relating to the life in coal company towns in West Virginia. Towns and mines such as Quinnimont, Caperton, Nuttall, and Kaymoor are present within the boundary of the park. Marshall (1981) presents an excellent overview of the coal mines present in the park.

Kaymoor is one example of a New River mining town. The *Development Concept Plan* (National Park Service 1992:9) states:

> The coal town of Kaymoor consisted of two sections: Kaymoor top at the top of the New River Gorge and Kaymoor bottom at the bottom of the gorge next to the river and the south side main line of the C&O Railroad.

Housing at Kaymoor was built starting in 1901 (National Park Service 1992:9). The town is described as having 131 homes in 1923 (National Park Service 1992:9). By 1952, the mine ceased operation and the town residents left. The National Park Service (1992:9) states:

> The appearance of the community in 1923 personified the typical West Virginia coal town. There were no streetlights and no sidewalks, but hard paths led from house to house. Fences were around each house and were generally well kept, except in Kaymoor bottom. Most families grew gardens and kept chickens, pigs, and cows. There were no banks, churches, or saloons in Kaymoor top and bottom proper.

Not all the resources in Kaymoor are related to the company towns. Extensive mining resources still exist. The National Park Service (1992:10) states:

> The Kaymoor mine currently consists of an abandoned coal mine, associated extractive and processing machinery, and the site of the accompanying coal town. Kaymoor's major physical characteristics include mining machinery, buildings, and other features along the bench level. These features include openings in the gorge wall for electrical service and ventilation, fan houses, headhouse, three main drift openings, car repair

shop, superintendent's office and lamphouse, powder house, and electrical repair shop. Between the bench level and Kaymoor bottom (at about a 30 degree slope) are the monitor tracks and conveyor system. Located at Kaymoor bottom are the processing plant, power house, tow batteries of coke ovens, and railroad siding.

Thus, significant 20th century archeological resources associated with mining towns are present in New River Gorge National River. It is proposed for the future that research questions be developed which can be answered through archeological testing within the communities at Kaymoor. Brown's Historic Resource Study provides the information needed to develop the research questions for the survey (see Brown 1990).

Rural Mountain Settlement

Perhaps the greatest form of unrecognized resources deal with the former inhabitants of our parks. At Shenandoah National Park a survey is presently under way to survey all residential sites in three hollows to examine rural mountain settlement. There are a large number of sites recorded in Nicholson Hollow which have both historic and prehistoric components. Corbin and Weakley hollows do not seem to have been examined as closely, however there is no reason to think that similar sites will not be found in those hollows.

Since the focus of Michael Hoffman's survey (see Hoffman et al. 1976; Hoffman 1979; Hoffman and Foss 1977) of Shenandoah National Park in the 1970s was to locate prehistoric sites, there is little discussion of the nature of historic occupation with the exception of Robert Vernon's (1976) report.

The U.S.G.S Quad sheet from 1927-1929 presented in Vernon (1976) shows a number of structures present within the hollows. Nicholson Hollow had approximately twenty-six structures and one church prior to the formation of the park. There were also two cemeteries present in Nicholson Hollow. Weakley Hollow had approximately thirteen structures, one church, and one school. Corbin Hollow had eleven structures and one school. Based on Miriam Sizer's (1932) work presented in Vernon (1976:325), there were approximately 32 families (141 people) living in Nicholson Hollow, 13 families (86 people) living in Corbin Hollow, and 49 families (233 people) living in Weakley Hollow. If each family has on structure (such as a cabin), there are a considerable number of house sites which need to be located.

After the 1978 survey, Foss (1979a:45, Figure II-8) reports that there are twenty sites present in Nicholson Hollow, one site in Weakley Hollow, and none are listed in Corbin Hollow. It is unclear if any locations were tested in Corbin Hollow. The site in Weakley Hollow (44-MD-174) has both prehistoric and historic components. Historic artifacts found here include cut nails and a fragment from a cast iron stove (Foss 1979a:66).

Site distributions (from Foss 1979a:50) within the Hughes River/Brokenback Run area are based on the 1978 survey. The majority (60 percent) of the eighty test locations were in the hollows. Other locations, such as mountain slopes and saddles, received about 30 percent of the tests.

It should be noted that 44-MD-125, the John T. Nicholson site, is also perhaps the most extensive prehistoric site in Shenandoah National Park. To date there has not been a Determination of Eligibility on this site. Foss (1979a:60) states:

With little doubt, MD-125 is one of the largest sites located to date in the Shenandoah National Park. It is noted that the site is contiguous with other sites located during the 1975 LCS survey.

Other parks which have historic populations associated with them include New River Gorge National River and Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area presents the greatest opportunity because the chance still exists that a number of the resettled families are still living. It is necessary to document the former farmsteads and homes as historic sites.

Submerged Resources

Submerged resources have not been adequately surveyed in the Mid-Atlantic Region. It is known that these types of resources are present in a number of parks. A summary of the present state of knowledge is presented in this section.

Assateague Island National Seashore has a history of submerged resources washing up on the beach. A survey for maritime resources, both submerged and terrestrial, is planned for the park.

Colonial National Historical Park has burials (most likely soldiers) in the collection at Yorktown which were excavated from the banks of the York River. It is not known what other resources are present in the river, however a ship wreck is present in the York River off of the pier. Resources present in the James River or College Creek have not been evaluated.

Other parks which need to have areas examined include the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, New River Gorge National River, Richmond National Battlefield (near Drewry's Bluff), and Petersburg National Battlefield (at City Point). The Submerged Cultural Resources Unit plans a rapid assessment to evaluate the potential of resources in these areas.

Summary

The resources of the Mid-Atlantic Region represent a diverse collection of resources (by type) which date to many periods. While some parks are mainly interpreted for certain historic periods, such as the Civil War, it is important to realize that all archeological resources are important. Valley Forge's 19th Century industrial resources are as important to archeologists as the encampments which are interpreted by the park. Even though Shenandoah National Park is considered a natural park, it historic resources dating to the early 20th century are nationally significant because of information they can tell us about rural mountain settlement. Regardless of the interpretive focus or legislative mandate of the park, archeological resources present in our parks can contribute information for large scale regional studies. This plan advocates the development of multi-park and possible multi-region surveys and assessments.

Chapter 5

Strategies to Locate, Identify, Evaluate, and Document Archeological Resources

Introduction

This chapter sets the Regionwide standards for field strategies, important broad-based research questions, and public participation. The field strategy standards are especially important because they provide technical guidance for archeologist's work in parks which receive technical advice from the Division of Archeology and Historic Architecture at Valley Forge National Historical Park and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office (MARO). These guidelines should be revised as archeological methodology evolves to make use of more advance technology, particularly non-destructive methods such as remote sensing.

Field Strategies

Scope of Projects

The Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP) provides the National Park Service with a means to survey park lands which is much more flexible than the previous means. Prior to SAIP, all archeological planning documents were park-based. Archeological Overview and Assessments either covered the whole park or a single unit of a park. Other documents, such as Archeological Identification and Evaluation studies, focused on smaller areas of the park and could be site specific.

SAIP has added flexibility to archeological survey by allowing the grouping of parks together by historic theme, location or ecosystem. An example of a potential SAIP survey project which utilizes this flexibility is the preparation of an Overview and Assessment of archeological resources in all of MARO's parks which date to the Civil War period. This project could be expanded to include resources in National Capital Region (NCR) in addition to those in MARO. Similar multi-region projects are defined in the proposed SAIP program. SAIP also provides the opportunity to survey public and private lands which are adjacent to park land.

SAIP provides a fresh way to look at the National Park Service's archeological resources. Organizational boundaries, either at the region level or park level, can be crossed to allow for a better interpretation of the National Park Service's archeological resources. Since park boundaries are often formed by modern political decisions, the ability to survey land outside of a park's boundary will provide a clearer picture of regional settlement.

Project Deliverables

Archeological Overview and Assessment

This document summarizes all available information on archeological resources within the park. The potential for additional undiscovered resources is examined. The quantity and quality of part archeological work is assessed. Recommendations for future research are developed based on deficiencies.

NPS-28 (1994:78) states:

> An archeological overview and assessment is the basic element of a park's archeological resources management program. It is an archeological research report produced for a park and the first step in determining the requirements for additional archeological research. Based on a thorough examination of existing records, documents, and reports, the overview and assessment describes and evaluates the known and potential archeological resources in an area and identifies the need for additional field surveys to locate, evaluate, and document resources.

Archeological Identification Study

This document discusses the results of the initial archeological survey of the park. It is comparable with a Phase I survey where resources and sites are identified, but the National Register eligibility of the resources is not evaluated at this time.

NPS-28 (1994:79) states:

> An archeological identification study locates archeological resources and describes their characteristics, potential scientific value, and threats to their integrity and condition. It may cover all or part of a part and may address all or some resource types. It also may cover all or part of several parks, especially parks that are close to one another or share the same culture history. Identification studies will be completed for all parks that lack them or for which prior studies are inadequate.

Archeological Evaluation Study

This document evaluates the National Register status of all resources identified in the Archeological Identification Study. The material presented in this report is used as the background information to prepare the Determination of Eligibility (DOE).

NPS-28 (1994:79-80) states:

> Tailored to meet a park's specific needs, an archeological evaluation study assesses and documents the scientific value, integrity, condition, and National Register-eligibility of archeological resources and threats to them. Such studies must also precede planning for all proposed development projects, including projects not originally envisioned in a park's general management plan or development concept plan.

Archeological Base Map

These are park-based maps which locate all resources identified in the park. It is prepared after the Archeological Overview and Assessment is completed.

NPS-28 (1994:80-81) states:

> Maps will be maintained showing all areas within a park that have been surveyed archeologically, the levels of survey employed, and the locations of all archeological resources found. Physiographic provinces, ecological

zones, and topographic features, and landscapes associated with archeological resources should be noted on base maps.

Survey Coverage and Methodology

Survey Coverage

The majority of the parks within the Mid-Atlantic Region are small National Historic Sites or National Monuments (Table 5-1). Twenty parks (58.8 percent) are smaller than 1,000 acres. Nine parks (26.5 percent) are between 1,000 acres and 10,500 acres. Only five parks (14.7 percent) are larger than 10,500 acres.

Table 5-1

Park Sizes, Mid-Atlantic Region As of 09/30/93

Parks less than 100 acres (11)	
Name	**Gross Area (Acres)**
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)	0.52
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)	43.26
Fredericksburg National Cemetery (FRSP)	12.00
Gettysburg National Cemetery (GETT)	20.58
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)	62.04
Independence National Historic Site (INDE)	44.85
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)	1.29
Poplar Grove National Cemetery (PETE)	8.72
Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)	62.48
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Monument (THKO)	0.02
Yorktown National Cemetery (COLO)	2.91
Parks between 100 and 1,000 acres (9)	
Name	**Gross Area (Acres)**
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)	223.92
Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)	690.46
Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)	902.80
Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)	674.56
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)	550.23
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)	848.06
Johnstown Flood National Monument (JOFL)	164.12
Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)	771.51
Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)	328.25
Parks between 1,000 and 10,000 acres (8)	
Name	**Gross Area (Acres)**
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)	1,246.97
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)	1,594.08
Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE)	4,268.00
Colonial National Historical Park (COLO)	9,327.37
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)	7,792.75
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)	5,895.85
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	2,735.38
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	3,468.06

Table 5-1

Park Sizes, Mid-Atlantic Region As of 09/30/93

Parks between 10,000 and 100,000 acres (5)	
Name	**Gross Area (Acres)**
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)	39,732.75
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)	67,204.92
Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)	10,300.00
New River Gorge National River (NERI)	62,143.69
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)	75,000.00
Parks between 100,000 and 1,000,000 acres (1)	
Name	**Gross Area (Acres)**
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	196,466.19

The Mid-Atlantic Region is lucky because few of its parks have problems with accessibility, bad weather, or short field seasons. The only parks with accessibility problems are New River Gorge National River (NERI), Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE), Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI), and Shenandoah National Park (SHEN), however it might be possible to arrange for field camps in these parks. Hazardous materials might present problems at some sites which had industrial use, such as in parts of New River Gorge. Care must be taken to avoid areas which are contaminated until the contamination is removed.

Survey coverage will be based upon the size of the park and in some cases will be limited by the environment or the projected number of artifacts recovered since ANCS costs are so high. Parks smaller than 10,500 acres should be able to be completely surveyed. Parks greater than 10,500 acres should be sampled.

The exceptions to this survey coverage will be areas which are wetlands/marshes, lakes, developed areas, or contaminated areas which will be excluded from survey. All National Cemeteries, such as Fredericksburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg National Cemetery, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, and Yorktown National Cemetery, will be exempt from archeological survey.

Sampling Methodology

The sampling methodology which should be used during survey work in the Mid-Atlantic Region can be divided into two categories. The decision on what type of sampling methodology to use depends on park size. Parks smaller than 10,500 acres should be subjected to 100 percent coverage. In parks smaller than 50,000 acres or in those parks without a number of environmental zones, a random sample can be used. Parks which are larger or have a number of definable environmental zones should use a system of testing which targets a specific number of environmental zones.

The first type is the random sample based upon a metric grid. The survey intervals for 100 percent coverage are defined below. It might be useful to divide the area into one acre quadrats and randomly sample a number of them depending on the amount of money available. The coverage will be limited by funding, therefore it will probably be necessary to use a smaller coverage for parks. Suggested coverage is presented in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2

Suggested Minimum Survey Coverages based on Park Size

Park Size	Coverage
10,500 to 25,000 acres	50 percent
25,000 to 50,000 acres	25 percent
50,000 to 75,000 acres	10 percent
75,000 to 100,000 acres	5 percent
greater than 100,000 acres	1 to 2 percent

Based on this chart, Shenandoah National Park (at almost 200,000 acres) would require 1 percent coverage or a sample of approximately 2,000 acres. If a 5 percent coverage can be afforded it would require a sample of almost 10,000 acres. In Shenandoah National Park, the percentage of the park surveyed will be limited by the slope of the land since we have limited survey to those areas with slopes less than 20 percent.

This survey coverage is open to modification since each state must agree to our proposed coverage. Table 5-3 contains a list of the proposed survey coverage for each park larger than 10,500 acres.

A second type of survey involves sampling specific environmental zones such as wetland fringes, upland, and secondary stream channels. This type of methodology has been used successfully at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA) for an archeological survey of the park. To successfully used this type of survey, environmental zones must be defined and sampled. This methodology is useful in large parks with a number of environmental zones to ensure that random sampling does not miss areas which have high potential for human occupation.

Table 5-3

Proposed Coverage for Parks larger than 10,500 acres

Park	Coverage	Approximate Acres Sampled
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)	25 percent	10,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)	10 percent	6,700
New River Gorge National River (NERI)	10 percent	6,200
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)[1]	100 percent	14
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	1 percent	1,965

1. Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE) should be covered at 100 percent for National Park Service owned land since only approximately 14 acres are federally owned.

Several different types of sampling procedures exist including probabilistic and non-probabilistic (see Renfrew and Bahn 1991:66). This plan will not dictate a specific method since these need to be chosen based on knowledge of each specific project.

Field Methodology

As stated in Standard 3, "In keeping with NPS's policies, non-destructive research methods should be used whenever practicable and feasible to preserve archeological resources *in situ* with minimal disturbance. Subsurface testing, artifact collection, and other destructive techniques should be used only when necessary to provide sufficient information for research, interpretation, and management needs" (Aubry et al. 1992:9). A survey of state standards is presented below. Specific Regionwide standards are defined, however it should be noted that these standards are for guidance and are flexible in cases where their use is not possible.

Standards for archeological survey methodology is suggested by the states of Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1993), Pennsylvania (Bureau for Historic Preservation n.d.), and West Virginia (West Virginia Division of Culture and History 1991). Virginia only has standards for report preparation, however they have a work plan to write guidelines for survey methodology in the future (Dr. Randy Turner, personal communication). New York does not presently have state standards for survey methodology, therefore they use the federal standards (Dr. Robert Kuhn, personal communication).

Maryland's standards for archeological survey suggest that pedestrian survey is used in areas where 50 percent or more of the soil is exposed (Shaffer and Cole 1993:9). This pedestrian survey is geared to examine the surface for artifacts and features. Subsurface survey, such as shovel tests, are used when less than 50 percent of the soil is visible. Shovel tests are to be circular holes, about 35 cm in diameter and should be excavated until subsoil is reached (Shaffer and Cole 1993:10). They should continue 10 cm into the subsoil to insure that sterile deposits are reached. Soil from the shovel tests is screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh. A systematic, transect sampling procedure (as described in Redman 1974:17-18) is recommended (see Shaffer and Cole 1993:10). Shovel tests are required in areas except where slopes are greater than 10 percent (Shaffer and Cole 1993:10).

Pennsylvania's standards are different in that they require pedestrian survey on all land where the surface is visible (Bureau for Historic Preservation n.d.:14) . It should also be noted that Pennsylvania has a separate set of standards for historic survey. Areas should be inspected at 5 to 10 meter intervals. If the ground is not visible and there is less than a 15 percent slope, shovel tests can be used (Bureau for Historic Preservation n.d.:14). Shovel tests should be at least 0.5 meters by 0.5 meters or 0.5 meters in diameter. The recommended testing interval is 15 meters in areas of high probability, 20 meters in areas of medium probability, and 30 meters in areas of low probability (Bureau for Historic Preservation n.d.:15). When shovel tests are excavated, natural stratigraphic layers must be followed, and in cases where natural layers are thicker than 10 cm, 10 cm arbitrary layers should be used within the natural layers. All soil is screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh. Shovel tests are excavated until 10 cm below any cultural soil.

West Virginia's standards for archeological survey specify that pedestrian survey is only used when there is at least 75 percent surface visibility (West Virginia Division of Culture and History 1991:3). Previously reported sites within the survey area should be relocated. Areas with slopes greater than 20 percent are examined for rockshelters, caves, petroglyphs, and rock ledges (West Virginia Division of Culture and History 1991:3). The pedestrian survey is performed with a maximum interval of 15 meters between survey personal. One of the products of the pedestrian survey includes an estimate of artifact density (West Virginia Division of Culture and History 1991:3). Shovel

tests are used when ground cover exceeds 25 percent. The state standards (West Virginia Division of Culture and History 1991:3) state:

> At a minimum, shovel-test transects should (a) adequately cover project corridors, e.g. follow a project center line and both right-of-way limits for corridors or (b) be placed systematically on a metric grid or in transect on land parcels.

Shovel tests should be placed at 10 meter to 15 meter intervals, except where slopes are greater than 20 percent (West Virginia Division of Culture and History 1991:3). They should be excavated to subsoil and screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh. When positive tests are encountered, the state standards state "shovel tests at 5-m intervals in cardinal directions from a positive test until two negative tests are encountered" (West Virginia Division of Culture and History 1991:3-4).

Separate historical methodology is required in Pennsylvania. In addition to Pennsylvania's prehistoric guidelines, background research must include:

> "(a) Information on the transformation of the landscape since European settlement: this might include maps prepared by early settlers and surveyors, atlases (Pomeroy, Sanborn, etc.), county histories, early editions of the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps or early photographic records.
> (b) Information on settlement history: this might come from regional and local histories, maps or informants. Both primary and secondary sources may be informative. In general, however, extensive use of primary sources will not be necessary for Phase I investigations" (Bureau for Historic Preservation n.d.:11).

Based on the standards of the states within the Mid-Atlantic Region, the following standards were developed to guide archeological survey in the Mid-Atlantic Region. These are not strict standards, but rather are open to revision based on individual conditions at specific parks.

Measurement systems used on sites should be metric for the majority of the surveys. Only in limited cases, where a base map already exists, will feet and tenths of feet be used rather than going through the expense of changing the coordinates on the base map to the metric system. In these limited cases, it makes sense to use the old base maps since previous archeological work is often tied into the old maps.

Pedestrian surveys should consist of total surface pickups placed on a metric grid in areas, such as plowed fields, where the ground surface is visible. The best size for the units are 5 meter squares which will allow artifact density to be mapped in a way to identify sites. Provenience control is important since the evaluation phase will require subsurface excavation units to be placed within the areas of high artifact concentration. The final product of pedestrian surveys is a density map for each group of diagnostic artifacts dating to specific periods (not just prehistoric and historic density maps). This will aid the evaluation phase by allowing the archeologist to single out concentrations based on temporal association. A general set of density maps for non-diagnostic artifacts, such as fire-cracked rock, debitage, brick, etc, should also be prepared.

Areas with slopes greater than 20 percent should be subjected to a walk-over survey to identify landscape features (such as rockshelters, caves, or ledges) or cultural

features (petroglyphs, structures, etc.). These features will be mapped onto the archeological base map using the most accurate surveying instrument available.

Shovel testing shall be guided by the guidelines developed by the Mid-Atlantic Region for the survey of the Delaware Water Gap. The Region requires area sampling rather than transect sampling. The size of the areas can be either defined by size (30 meters by 30 meters) or area (1 acre), however it must be consistent throughout the survey. Shovel tests are to be 0.5 meters in diameter. They must extend 10 cm into sterile soil. All shovel tests must be stratigraphically excavated following natural stratigraphy. If the natural stratigraphic levels are thicker than 10 cm, arbitrary levels of 10 cm must be excavated within the natural levels. Provenience control is important. Artifacts from each natural (and arbitrary level) must be assigned a separate Field Specimen number (FS#). At no time may shovel tests be terminated at a depth less than 0.5 meters. Soil profiles must be drawn of each shovel test. Care must be taken to accurately locate each shovel test on the state plane using an accurate transect or total station.

Advanced technologies should be used to their fullest extent during archeological survey. Since the majority of these techniques are non-destructive, they fulfill the mission of the National Park Service's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP). Remote sensing methods such as proton magnetometer surveys, gradiometer surveys, resistivity surveys, conductivity surveys, and ground penetrating radar have been used successfully at many sites in the Mid-Atlantic Region. While cost is high, these methods are recommended. Infrared photograph can also be useful in showing land use patterns left from prehistoric and historic occupation. Soil analysis, including geochemical tests, are very useful, but care should be taken to ensure that samples are collected in such a way that they can be mapped to reveal a spatial distribution. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will be the standard for mapping in the future, therefore care should be taken to make sure all maps are geo-referenced to the state plane or UTM depending on the original base map. State plane coordinates can be easily converted to UTM for National Register documentation. This will also be useful for future construction projects since construction maps are referenced on the state plane.

Predictive Models

In some cases, such as within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA), archeological survey projects have sought to produce a predictive model for site location. This process is useful since the model, if properly prepared, can provide park management with examples of where not to locate development based on our knowledge of site location. In the case of the DEWA survey, the model predicts sites based on the location of certain environmental zones, such as upland swamps. This is also useful for the interpretation staff.

Predictive models will not be scheduled into every projects. Most likely they will only be done in large parks which cannot be completely surveyed.

Practical Problems (logistics)

The main logistical problem for archeological survey in the Mid-Atlantic Region is that the present freeze and downsizing of the National Park Service will require us to rely on Cooperative Agreements with various universities to perform the survey. Only in some cases will it be possible for the staff archeologists of the Division of Archeology

and Historic Architecture at Valley Forge National Historical Park to supervise the actual field work. Care must be taken to find university staff who know the resources and have a proven record of completing projects on time.

A second logistical problem will be the generation of collections from both identification and evaluation programs. Some parks are lacking storage space for collections, and this must be addressed prior to the start of a survey. All collections will be catalogued into ANCS, and will be conserved for storage. The park must be made aware of the potential size of the collections which could be generated by survey, and should be encourage to set aside adequate storage.

A final logistical problem is the funding cycle of the federal government. Since the government does not allow no-year funds, it is hard to start a survey during the season when archeologists prefer to work (spring/summer/fall). This problem can be compounded if two regions are trying to work together to survey a group of parks based on a historic theme. Care must be taken to ensure that funds will become available in time to put a field crew in the field during the early part of the spring in order to have enough time to perform the survey work.

A third logistical problem is limited to Shenandoah National Park (SHEN). This is the land which is designated wilderness. Approximately 78,720 acres of land (40 percent of the land within the park boundary) has been designated as wilderness. There are limitations to how we gain access to this land. These include, but are not limited to, things such as the inability to use horses or pack animals.

Research Questions

Some basic research questions have been prepared to provide a general focus for research within the Mid-Atlantic Region, however this does not mean that these are the only questions which will be examined. Additional research questions will be presented in the Research Designs for each project.

General Prehistoric Research Questions

1. What periods of occupations are present within the project area? Care should be taken to ensure that radiocarbon dates are obtained from all features, especially those with diagnostic artifacts or pottery.

2. What was the settlement system which operated within the project area? How does this system relate to other sites in the area?

3. What information can be provided about resource procurement and use? This includes both food products and raw materials. Care should be used to ensure that the latest technologies are used.

4. How does this site relate to other sites of similar periods of occupation within the park? Care should be taken at this point to reexamine and reanalyze artifacts from the previous sites, particularly when those sites were excavated a long time ago.

Additional research questions which are project specific have been developed for various projects. These are mainly historic projects which seek to answer specific questions which may not be transferable to other projects.

Jamestown Island Survey

1. How is the development of urbanism reflected in Jamestown's political and social evolution during the 17th century?

Survey of Rural Mountain Settlement

While the survey will locate both prehistoric and historic sites, the major research interests are with the historic occupations of the hollows. The following research questions are based upon issues identified by Horning (1994b:1).

1. What is the nature of historic settlement in three hollows (Nicholson, Corbin, and Weakley Hollows) within Shenandoah National Park?

2. What was the extent of the alteration of the hollow landscape during the historic period and how did this alteration lead to the land use patterns present during the early 20th century?

3. What was the nature of regional and extraregional interaction in the hollows based upon a comparison of the material culture recovered from these hollows? What was the nature and quality of daily life within the hollows as revealed through material culture?

4. What economic changes took place in the hollows taking into consideration the chestnut blight of the early twentieth century, the development of the nearby Skyland resort, and the impact of potential soil erosion and exhaustion? How does the nationwide depression impact the residents of the hollows?

Survey of George Washington Birthplace National Memorial Survey

Although specific research questions have not yet been identified for the archeological survey at George Washington Birthplace, certain issues have been identified. The research questions for this project will be identified during the preparation of the Research Design.

1. What is the nature of prehistoric settlement on the Northern Neck from the first settlement to Contact period?

2. Can the resources at GEWA be used to study the development of chiefdoms on the Coastal Plain?

3. What was the nature of Anglo settlement on the Northern Neck and how did it impact the history of Virginia?

Interaction with Non-NPS Parties

When planning archeological survey projects care must be taken to provide for peer review of both the research design and the final analytical report. Peer review is a necessary part of the planning phase since it allows professional archeologists to provide comments on the research design prior to starting the survey. The Mid-Atlantic region plans to send its research designs out for review to both professionals within the National Park Service and to those archeologists in the private sector who are interested in the project area.

As Keel (1993:2) states, peer review ensures that:

> [A]rcheology conducted to comply with Federal historic and archeological preservation laws must follow sound archeological practice as well as the regulations, procedures, and guidelines mandated by and developed from those laws.

When planning archeological projects which will require peer review it is important to allocate funds for this process. The cost of peer review must be structured into the budget. Keel (1993:6) defines acceptable costs as being transportation, per diem, reproduction, postage, and administrative support. Honoraria and consulting fees are not allowed.

Summary

While this chapter lays out a general standard for archeological survey work in the Mid-Atlantic Region, It cannot be stressed strongly enough that flexibility is extremely important to allow project archeologists to adjust methodology to individual situations. Standardized methodologies which might work well on a prehistoric site in the Upper Delaware River Valley, might not be appropriate for a historic site in Virginia. Care must be taken to have all Task Directives and Research Designs for individual projects be reviewed by NPS archeologists, outside professionals, and park management. These must also be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for a Section 110 review.

Chapter 6

Criteria for Prioritizing SAIP Projects

Introduction

The criteria for prioritizing survey projects are presented in the description of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program (Aubry et al. 1992). Addition criteria, which address issues important to the Mid-Atlantic Region, have been developed as Region-wide criteria to prioritize SAIP projects. The ranking of SAIP projects is based on seven Systemwide factors and four Regionwide factors. The following factors have been developed to determine which projects are the most critical.

Systemwide Criteria for Prioritizing SAIP Projects

Factor 1 "Schedules for archeological inventory projects are coordinated with schedules for development or revision of park planning documents, particularly General Management Plans, Resource Management Plans, Development Concept Plans, and Interpretive Prospectuses" (Aubry et al. 1992:13).

SAIP projects should be completed prior to the revision of the various park planning activities. Adhering to this factor will allow park planning documents to be revised to include specific information from the Region's archeological survey plan. This is particularly important in the case of the Resource Management Plan (RMP) which includes project statements (10-238s) as part of the plan. Park-specific statements from the SAIP plan should be inserted into the RMP to insure that the two plans are in agreement.

Factor 2 "Park areas that have suffered from, or that are likely to be threatened by, the destructive effects of natural processes or human activities are assigned a high priority for archeological inventory" (Aubry et al. 1992:13).

Project statements which propose the survey of threatened areas, specifically including those areas which are threatened by natural processes or visitor use, should be ranked higher than non-threatened areas.

Factor 3 "Development zones and special use zones within a park area should be assigned a high priority for archeological inventory" (Aubry et al. 1992:13).

This factor is more for basic survey, optimally of the entire park. It is not to be seen as construction or development-related survey. Areas threatened by proposed construction or development projects will not be assigned a high priority since survey and mitigation of these areas is planned within the development process. This factor is important because it focuses attention on the possible destructive nature of specific types of land uses, such as agriculture, on park resources.

Factor 4 "Historic zones within parks and entire park units that, by statute, are automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places because of their archeological or historical importance should be assigned a high priority for archeological inventory" (Aubry et al. 1992:14).

Parks which are listed by statute on the Nation Register of Historic Places include those which fall into the categories of National Battlefields, National Historic Sites, National Historical Parks, National Memorials, National Military Parks, and National Monuments. The majority of the Region's parks fall into this category. Since these areas were added to the National Register of Historic Places by statute, these types of parks may be poorly documented (Aubry et al. 1992:14). Efforts should be taken to increase the level of knowledge of the site.

Factor 5 "Archeological inventory projects that address research questions, problems, topics, or priorities of State, regional, or national importance should be assigned a high priority" (Aubry et al. 1992:15).

This is the second most important factor of SAIP projects. It will assure that park research answers questions which are important to the professional community.

Factor 6 "Park areas lacking virtually any information about the presence or absence of archeological resources should be assigned a high priority for preparation of an Archeological Overview and Assessment" (Aubry et al. 1992:15).

This is perhaps the most important criteria. Since archeological survey is a critical deficiency, documents such as Archeological Overview and Assessment which summarize the current state of knowledge on each park are essential. The goal of all SAIP projects is to produce, at the minimum, an Archeological Overview and Assessment.

Factor 7 "The priority of an archeological inventory project should consider the potential for archeological resources being present and the likelihood of being able to locate (or discover) archeological resources" (Aubry et al. 1992:15).

This criteria is the least important of the Systemwide criteria because it is a reflection of a money-saving approach. It is not useful because it requests that the NPS rank projects based upon their success in discovering sites while ignoring the fact that information on the lack of sites in a particular area is essential to developing predictive models. It also could limit the search for deeply buried sites where success in locating sites is not assured.

Regional Priority Factors

Additional factors which are used by the Mid-Atlantic Region to prioritize inventory projects are discussed below. Survey projects which map extent cultural resources, including historic resources, will be considered equally with projects which gather archeological information through excavation (whether shovel testing or through excavation units). Since some of the region's resources, particularly transportation resources, are not well mapped, park management can use this information to protect and interpret the resources.

Regional Factor A Survey projects will receive priority for parks which are lacking the basic archeological planning documents. The goal of the Region is to produce an Archeological Overview and Assessment for each Park. Since we cannot survey the entire areas of any park, a method must be provided to make rational management decisions and the archeological planning documents are needed to meet this goal.

Regional Factor B Land which is leased under the agricultural permit program should be surveyed to ensure that sites are not destroyed due to more intensive cultivation or plowing in the future. The agricultural program has perhaps the greatest negative impact on archeological resources in the parks. Proper survey will identify critical areas which should be withdrawn from the agricultural program, and will allow steps to taken to ensure that land with critical resources never reenters the agricultural program.

Regional Factor C Priority will be given to projects which propose to produce final reports of earlier archeological survey projects prior to the development of an Archeological Overview and Assessment. It is essential that earlier survey work, which may be in draft form, be reviewed, edited and released in final form so that the information present can be used by park management and professional archeologists.

Regional Factor D Projects which are listed in the Operations Formulation System (OFS) budget call will be considered first over other projects. Since the OFS call was prepared prior to ranking all projects, the 18 projects listed under Regional CRPP Project (CRPP-SAIP) will have priority (see Table 6-1).

Regional Factor E Projects should attempt to gather information on a specific topic from a number of parks rather than from only one park. Cooperative projects with adjacent regions, such as the National Capital Region, the Southeast Region, the North Atlantic Region, or the Midwest Region, are encouraged.

Ranking Weights for Criteria

Based on the criteria outlined above and on the Region's view of the importance of each criteria, a ranking system has been developed. Points will be assigned for each criteria met by a project. The projects will be ranked against each other based upon total points. Table 6-2 contains the criteria weights for ranking SAIP projects.

Table 6-1

Projects listed in OFS Budget Call

Project	Fiscal Year
Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT) Survey	FY1995
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN) Survey	FY1995-1996
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO) Overview/Base Map	FY1995-1996
Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO) Overview	FY1995
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA) Overview	FY1995
George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA) Survey	FY1996-1999
Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE) Overview	FY1996
Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA) Overview	FY1996
Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS) Overview	FY1997
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN) Overview	FY1997
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE) Survey	FY1997
Canal Survey	FY1998-1999
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC) Overview	FY1998
Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP) Overview	FY1998
Independence National Historical Park (INDE) Overview	FY1998
Colonial Parkway Survey	FY1999
Slavery/Plantation Overview	FY1999
Civil War Overview	FY1999

Table 6-2

Criteria Weights for Ranking SAIP Projects

Systemwide Criteria (60 points)

Factor 1	Is scheduled prior to park planning documents.	4 points
Factor 2	Focuses on areas threatened by natural processes or visitor use.	10 points
Factor 3	Focuses on development zones and special use zones.	5 points
Factor 4	Focuses on historic zones which were placed on the National Register of Historic Places by statute.	10 points
Factor 5	Addresses issues of State, regional, or national importance.	10 points
Factor 6	Focuses on park areas greatly lacking information on archeological resources.	20 points
Factor 7	Considers the potential for locating resources.	1 point

Regionwide Criteria (40 points)

Factor A	Park is lacking or has old archeological planning documents	10 points

Table 6-2

Criteria Weights for Ranking SAIP Projects

Factor B	High priority is given to land in the agricultural program.	10 points
Factor C	Completion of unfinished survey reports are given priority.	10 points
Factor D	Listed in OFS budget call	Priority
Factor E	Project is regional in focus and emphasizes more than one park.	10 points

Based on the award of points for each criteria, all projects have been ranked. Table 6-3 contains a list of the points and their associated ranks. Appendix A contains a table show all points awarded for each project.

Table 6-3

Point Amounts for Each Rank

Points	Rank
74	1
71	2
70	3
61	4
60	5
54	6
50	7
40	8
30	9
24	10
20	11
14	12
10	13

Long-Term Schedule for SAIP Projects

This section will present a revised work plan and tentative schedule of project start-ups by fiscal year. The schedule is based on an increase to approximately $300,000 per fiscal year for projects beginning in FY1996 as indicated by WASO. If our base is not increased beyond the FY1995 amount of $160,000 then the projects will have to be rescheduled. In this period of budget cutting, it is more than likely that the amount will be less than the FY1995 amount.

Table 6-4 contains a list of descriptive project categories. These are noted for each project in Table 6-5.

Table 6-4

Descriptive Project Categories

Project Category	Description of Project Category
A	Prepare Overview and Assessment
B	Projects which record and access previously recorded sites
C	Sample surveys
D	100 percent surveys of park units
E	Surveys which focus on specific localities or historic contexts within a park or number of parks
F	Continue ongoing projects
G	Survey areas threaten by visitor use or natural forces
H	Survey submerged cultural resources in conjunction with the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit (SCRU)
I	Perform Determinations of Eligibility and/or prepare National Register Nominations
J	Survey politically and/or strategically important areas
K	Survey areas listed on the National Register
L	Other projects

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-1	Survey of Prehistoric Resources Category A, B, C, E, F, G, K	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)	4 Finished
SAIP-MARO-2	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, E, F, G, J, K	Colonial National Historical Park (COLO) (Jamestown)	4 Continuing
SAIP-MARO-3	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, J, K	Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT) including Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE)	6 Continuing
SAIP-MARO-4	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B, G	Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	6 OFS
SAIP-MARO-5	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B, C, K	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA)	5 Ongoing
SAIP-MARO-6	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, D, I, K	Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE)	5 DSC

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-7	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, G, I, K	Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (MALW)	9 Planning
SAIP-MARO-8	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, D, G, I, K	George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA)	2 OFS
SAIP-MARO-9	Survey of Rural Mountain Settlement Category A, B, C, E, G, I, J	Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	8 Ongoing
SAIP-MARO-10	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)	11 OFS
SAIP-MARO-11	Prepare Cultural Resource Base Map Category B	Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO)	11 OFS
SAIP-MARO-12	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO)	11

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-13	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS)	11 OFS
SAIP-MARO-14	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA)	10 OFS
SAIP-MARO-15	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)	11 OFS
SAIP-MARO-16	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)	7
SAIP-MARO-17	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI)	9
SAIP-MARO-18	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP)	11 OFS

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-19	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU)	10 Ongoing
SAIP-MARO-20	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Independence National Historical Park (INDE) including Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAP) and Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)	9 OFS
SAIP-MARO-21	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Johnstown Flood National Memorial (JOFL)	11
SAIP-MARO-22	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	New River Gorge National River (NERI) including Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE) and Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI)	6
SAIP-MARO-23	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	6 OFS
SAIP-MARO-24	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)	9

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-25	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	8 OFS
SAIP-MARO-26	Archeological Overview and Assessment Category A, B	Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA)	11
SAIP-MARO-27	Overview and Assessment of Contact Period Sites Category A, B, E	Colonial National Historical Park (COLO), Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA), Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI), George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)	7
SAIP-MARO-28	Overview and Assessment of English Settlement of Virginia Category A, B, E	Colonial National Historical Park (COLO), Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP), George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	8

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-29	Overview and Assessment of English/Dutch Settlement of New Jersey and Pennsylvania Category A, B, E	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA), Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU), Independence National Historical Park (INDE), Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	7
SAIP-MARO-30	Overview and Assessment of French and Indian War Sites Category A, B, E	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA), Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE), Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)	7
SAIP-MARO-31	Overview and Assessment of American Revolution Sites Category A, B, E	Colonial National Historical Park (COLO), Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC), Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU), Independence National Historical Park (INDE), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST), Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE), Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	8
SAIP-MARO-32	Overview and Assessment of War of 1812 Sites Category A, B, E	Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS), Colonial National Historical Park (COLO), Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC)	8
SAIP-MARO-33	Overview and Assessment of Civil War Sites Category A, B, E	Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (APCO), Colonial National Historical Park (COLO), Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC), Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania	9 OPS

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
		County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP), Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT), Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH), Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)	
SAIP-MARO-34	Overview and Assessment of World War I Sites Category A, B, E	Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (FOMC), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	13
SAIP-MARO-35	Overview and Assessment of the Great Depression and the New Deal Category A, B, E	Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE), Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	13
SAIP-MARO-36	Overview and Assessment of World War II Sites Category A, B, E	Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS), Colonial National Historical Park (COLO), New River Gorge National River (NERI), Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	13

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-37	Overview and Assessment of Extractive or Mining Sites Category A, B, E	Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO), Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA), Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE), Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP), Friendship Hill National Historic Site (FRHI), Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site (HOFU), New River Gorge National River (NERI), Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	11
SAIP-MARO-38	Overview and Assessment of Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi Category A, B, E	Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO), Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA), Fort Necessity National Battlefield (FONE), Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	13
SAIP-MARO-39	Overview and Assessment of Ships, Boats, Lighthouses and Other Structures Category A, B, E	Assateague Island National Seashore (ASIS), Colonial National Historical Park (COLO), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	13

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-40	Overview and Assessment of Railroad Resources Category A, B, E	Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO), New River Gorge National River (NERI), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), Steamtown National Historic Site (STEA), Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	13
SAIP-MARO-41	Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Sites Category A, B, E	Booker T. Washington National Monument (BOWA), Colonial National Historical Park (COLO), Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP), George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA), Hampton National Historic Site (HAMP), Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH), Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)	9 OFS
SAIP-MARO-42	Overview and Assessment of Rural Mountain Settlement Category A, B, E	Bluestone National Scenic River (BLUE), Gauley River National Recreation Area (GARI), New River Gorge National River (NERI), Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	11

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-43	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, C, E, G, I	Colonial National Historical Park (Yorktown)	8
SAIP-MARO-44	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, C, E, G, I	Colonial National Historical Park (Colonial Parkway)	5 OFS
SAIP-MARO-45	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, C, E, G, I	Colonial National Historical Park (Swan's Point and Green Springs)	8
SAIP-MARO-46	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, C, E, G, I	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (FRSP)	3
SAIP-MARO-47	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, C, E, I	New River Gorge National River (Coal Company Towns)	12
SAIP-MARO-48	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, D, I, K	Thomas Stone National Historic Site (THST)	11

Table 6-5

List of SAIP Projects

SAIP #	Description	Parks	Priority
SAIP-MARO-49	Survey of Archeological Resources Category A, B, D, I, K	Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE)	1
SAIP-MARO-50	Survey of Archeological Resources Category B, D	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (Park-owned land)	9 OFS
SAIP-MARO-51	Survey of Canals Category A, B, C, E, G	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE) and Valley Forge National Historical Park (VAFO)	8 OFS
SAIP-MARO-52	Survey of Historic Resources Category A, B, C, E, G	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA) and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE)	3
SAIP-MARO-53	Survey of Maritime Resources Category A, B, C, E, G, H	Assateague Island National Seashore	7

Chapter 7

Summary

The schedule that is presented in this plan is designed to be flexible. It is envisioned that this plan will be updated every few years to reflect current information and any additional factors which impede survey (such as funding, changes in regulations, and political/management needs). It is our goal to prepare a complete revision of this plan in FY2000.

Table 7-1 shows the top eight projects after ranking by the Systemwide and Regional criteria. While the ranking is meant to provide guidance in funding projects, it must be realized that certain low ranking projects (ranks 6 and below) might be cheaper. Cost must be considered when scheduling these projects.

Table 7-1

Top Eight Projects

Project Number	Title	Points	Rank
SAIP-MARO-49	Petersburg Survey	74	1
SAIP-MARO-8	George Washington Birthplace Survey	71	2
SAIP-MARO-46	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Survey	70	3
SAIP-MARO-52	Survey of Historic Resources (DEWA and UPDE)	70	3
SAIP-MARO-1	Delaware Water Gap Survey	61	4
SAIP-MARO-2	Jamestown Island Survey	61	4
SAIP-MARO-5	Delaware Water Gap Overview and Assessment	60	5
SAIP-MARO-44	Colonial Parkway Survey	60	5

Table 7-2 presents a project schedule until FY2000. The increases in the number of projects in FY1996 to FY2000 are based on an increase in SAIP funding to a level of approximately $300,000. If funding is not increased or is cut, the project schedule will change.

It is also necessary that survey projects continue to be funded by the CRPP account in addition to the SAIP account. The funds from the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program are meant to be an addition to the CRPP funds; they are not a replacement. The Valley Forge project in FY1996 is one example of a proposed CRPP project.

Some projects, mainly *Archeological Overview and Assessments*, will be done in-house by the Division of Archeology and Historic Architecture at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and will be done as part of the archeologist's work plan. The *Archeological Overview and Assessment of Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site*, being written by Julia Steele, and the proposed *Archeological Overview and Assessment* and *Archeological Base Map* of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park are examples of this type of project.

One major proposed policy change which would affect the implementation of this plan is the proposed reorganization of the National Park Service. The Northeast Region encompasses the old Mid-Atlantic Region and the North Atlantic Region. This plan might need to be revised to reflect the range of historic contexts of the parks in the new expanded Region.

Table 7-2

Project Schedule for FY1994 through FY2000

Project	SAIP Number	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000
DEWA Survey	SAIP-MARO-1	X						
COLO Survey- Jamestown	SAIP-MARO-2	X	X	X				
GETT Survey	SAIP-MARO-3	X	X	X				
FONE Survey	SAIP-MARO-6	X	X					
MALW Survey	SAIP-MARO-7	X						
SHEN Historic Survey	SAIP-MARO-9		X	X				
HOFU Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-19		X					
DEWA Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-5		X					
APCO Overview and Assessment/Base Map	SAIP-MARO-10 SAIP-MARO-11			X	X			
VAFO Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-4			X				
GEWA Survey	SAIP-MARO-8			X	X	X		
PETE Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-23			X				
Survey of Maritime Resources	SAIP-MARO-53			X	X			
ASIS Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-13				X			
SHEN Prehistoric Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-25				X			
UPDE Survey (Park-owned land)	SAIP-MARO-50				X			
PETE Survey	SAIP-MARO-49				X	X	X	
COLO- Yorktown Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-43				X	X		
Canal Survey	SAIP-MARO-51					X	X	
FOMC Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-15					X		
HAMP Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-18					X		
INDE Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-20					X		
COLO Survey- Colonial Parkway	SAIP-MARO-44						X	X
Overview and Assessment of Slavery and Plantation Life	SAIP-MARO-41						X	
Overview and Assessment of the Civil War	SAIP-MARO-33						X	X
FRSP Survey	SAIP-MARO-46							X
THST Survey	SAIP-MARO-48							X
Overview and Assessment of the American Revolution	SAIP-MARO-31							X
BOWA Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-14							X
STEA Overview and Assessment	SAIP-MARO-26							X

Appendix A

Project Ranking

Project	Systemwide Criteria							Regionwide Criteria					Total	Rank
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A	B	C	D	E		
1	0	10	0	0	10	20	1	10	10	0		0	61	4
2	0	10	0	10	10	20	1	10	0	0		0	61	4
3	4	10	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	*	0	54	6
4	4	10	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	10	*	0	54	6
5	0	10	0	0	10	20	0	10	0	10	*	0	60	5
6	0	0	0	10	10	20	0	10	0	0		0	50	7
7	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	0		0	30	9
8	0	10	0	10	10	20	1	10	10	0	*	0	71	2
9	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	10	0	0	*	0	40	8
10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	*	0	20	11
11	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	*	0	20	11
12	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0		0	20	11
13	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	*	0	20	11
14	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	*	0	24	10
15	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	*	0	20	11
16	0	0	0	10	0	20	0	10	0	10		0	50	7
17	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0		0	30	9
18	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	*	0	20	11
19	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0		0	24	10
20	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	*	0	30	9
21	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0		0	20	11
22	4	10	0	0	10	20	0	10	0	0		0	54	6
23	4	10	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	10	*	0	54	6
24	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	0		0	30	9
25	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	10	0	0	*	0	40	8
26	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0		0	20	11
27	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	0		10	50	7
28	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	0		10	40	8

Appendix A

Project Ranking

Project	Systemwide Criteria							Regionwide Criteria					Total	Rank
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A	B	C	D	E		
29	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	0		10	50	7
30	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	0		10	50	7
31	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	0		10	40	8
32	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	0		10	40	8
33	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	*	10	30	9
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10	10	13
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10	10	13
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10	10	13
37	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0		10	20	11
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10	10	13
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10	10	13
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10	10	13
41	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	*	10	30	9
42	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0		10	20	11
43	0	10	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	0		0	40	8
44	0	10	0	10	10	20	0	10	0	0	*	0	60	5
45	0	0	0	10	0	20	0	10	0	0		0	40	8
46	0	10	0	10	10	20	0	10	0	10		0	70	3
47	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0		0	14	12
48	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0		0	20	11
49	4	10	0	10	10	20	0	10	0	10		0	74	1
50	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	10	0	0	*	0	30	9
51	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	*	10	40	8
52	0	10	0	0	10	20	0	10	10	0		10	70	3
53	0	10	0	0	10	20	0	10	0	0		0	50	7

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